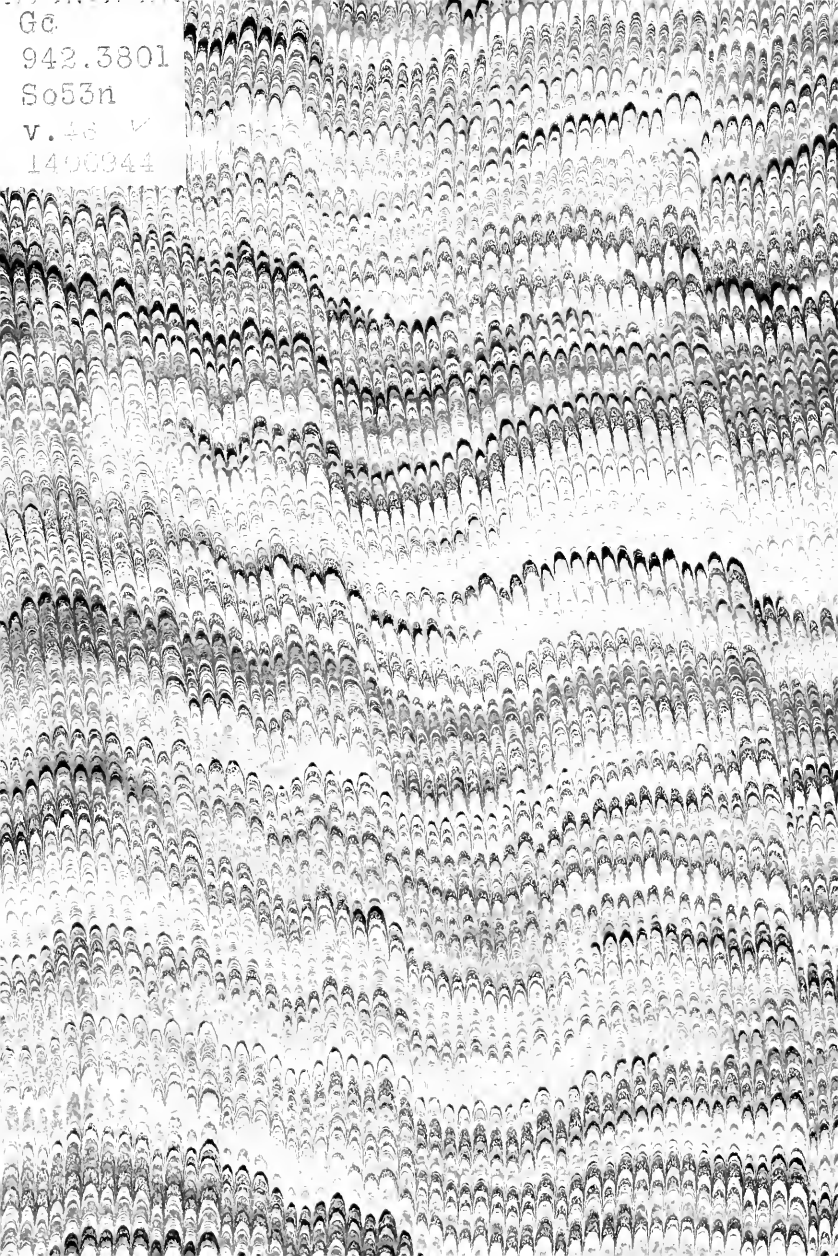


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Somersetshire
Archæological & Natural History
Society.

PROCEEDINGS
DURING THE YEAR 1900.

VOL. XLVI.

The Council of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society desire that it should be distinctly understood that although the volume of PROCEEDINGS is published under their direction, they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for any statements or opinions expressed therein; the authors of the several papers and communications being alone responsible.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Somersetshire

Archæological & Natural History

Society

FOR THE YEAR 1900.

VOL. XLVI.



Taunton:

BARNICOTT AND PEARCE, FORE STREET

MDCCC.



BARNICOTT AND PEARCE
PRINTERS

1400944

PREFACE.

THE thanks of the Society are due to the Rev. Prebendary Coleman and Mr. W. H. Hamilton Rogers, F.S.A., for their kind gifts of illustrations. There are not many illustrations in this Volume, as owing to the repair and furnishing of the Great Hall, the expenses of the Society have to be kept within limits.

F. W. W.

December, 1900.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—PROCEEDINGS.

	PAGE
FIFTY-SECOND Annual Meeting (Dulverton) ...	1
Report of the Council	2
Treasurer's Account	6
Election of Officers	7
Photographic Record of the County	7
Somerset Record Society	8
The Statue to Blake at Bridgwater	10
The Presidential Address	11
Brushford Church	19
Combe Manor	23
Evening Meeting—Papers and Discussions	25

WEDNESDAY.

Excursion—

Torr Steps	25
Exford Church	27
Winsford Church	31
Barlynch Priory	34

THURSDAY.

Excursion—	PAGE
Bampton Quarries	35
Bampton Church	35
Bampton Mote	37
Luncheon	38
Blundell's School, Tiverton	41
Tiverton Almshouses	44
St. Peter's Church	44
Tiverton Castle	47
Additions to the Society's Museum and Library ...	48

PART II.—PAPERS. ETC.

The Devonian, Carboniferous, and New Red Rocks of West Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall—by W. A. E. Ussher. <i>With two maps</i>	1
The Manor of Allerton and its Tenants, 1530-1866—by Prebendary Coleman, M.A.	65
Pedigree of Adrian Bower	70
Brook, of Somerset and Devon; Barons of Cobham, in Kent—by W. H. Hamilton Rogers, F.S.A. ...	109
The Quantocks and their Place-Names—by Rev. W. H. P. Greswell	125
An Inventory of Church Plate in Somerset (part iv)—by the Rev. E. H. Bates, M.A., and the Rev. F. Hancock, M.A., F.S.A., Prebendary of Wells ...	149
Notes on the History of Winsford—by W. Dicker ...	188
The Church of St. Mary, Marston Magna, Somerset—by C. E. Ponting, F.S.A.	196
Obituary	202
Officers, Members, and Rules	204

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Geological Map of the Dulverton District—by W. A. E. Ussher	Part i 25
Geological Map of West Somerset, Devon, and East Cornwall— by W. A. E. Ussher ...	Part ii 1
Allerton Chapel, 1859	,, 99
John Brook, and Johanna Amerike, his wife. Redcliffe Church, Bristol	,, 111
Ashton-Philips, or Lower Court, Long-Ashton, Somerset	,, 115
Sir Thomas Wyatt—Ob: 1542	,, 119
Richard Temple, Viscount Cobham—Ob: 1749	,, 121

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
DURING THE YEAR
1900.

THE fifty-second annual meeting of the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society was held at Dulverton on Tuesday, July 24th.

The proceedings commenced with the annual meeting, held at 12 o'clock, in the Town Hall.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A., Hon. Gen. Sec., read a letter, dated 6th July, from the Right Hon. Sir EDWARD FRY, the retiring President, stating that he was leaving for the North, and was afraid he would not be able to be present at the meeting. He, therefore, asked that his apologies might be presented to the members, and particularly to Sir C. T. D. ACLAND, whom he was sorry not to be able to induct into the Presidential chair. In conclusion, he wished the Society a very pleasant meeting. Mr. WEAVER then asked Sir THOMAS ACLAND to take the chair.

Annual Report.

Colonel BRAMBLE, F.S.A., Hon. Gen. Sec., read the annual report of the Council.

“Your Committee beg to present their fifty-second annual report.

“Since their last report nineteen new names have been added to your list of members. The loss by deaths and resignations, up to date, has been twenty-four, thus leaving a net loss of five. The total number is now 622.

“The balance of your Society’s General Account at the end of 1898 (your accounts being made up to the end of the year) was £118 11s. 10d. in favor of the Society. The balance at the close of the present account (31st December, 1899) was £144 8s. 11d. in favor of the Society. In neither case was the liability for the cost of the volume for the year then expired, or on the other hand, any unpaid subscriptions, taken into account.

“The total cost of Volume XLV (for 1899), including printing illustrations and delivery, has been £120 10s. 4d. The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. W. H. Hamilton Rogers, F.S.A., for supplying the illustrations to his paper; to Professor Allen for his excellent photographs; to the Rev. E. H. Bates for his map and drawings of Church Plate; to the Rev. Prebendary Hancock, F.S.A., for his contribution towards the expense of the Church Plate illustrations; and to Mr. McMurtrie for the drawings of the Pre-Historic Remains found at Radstock.

“The work of repair to the Great Hall has been now completed, and the Geological and some other portions of the Museum are now in progress of arrangement therein. This is necessarily, however, a work of labour, and will occupy some little time. The improvement in your property is very apparent, and the value of your collection for the purpose of study and reference greatly enhanced.

“The cost of the work has necessarily been large; the hall measures 120 feet by 31, and this is a considerable area with which to deal. The beams supporting the front of the rooms over the portico, which has now been restored to its original state as an open one, proved to be badly “sprung,” and in some cases rotten. They had to be entirely replaced, the building being shored up for the purpose.

“The subscriptions to the Restoration Fund from various sources, including Col. Pinney’s legacy of £300, amount altogether to £714 6s. 6d. Expenditure and liabilities aggregating to £850, have, however, been incurred, leaving a sum of £140, or thereabouts, to be provided. Your Committee appeal to their members and others interested in the county for further contributions.

“The Castle House has been let on satisfactory terms, but the necessary cost of repairs to such extensive and old premises will prevent any clear additional income being derived during the current year.

“The Council have to report the gift from the Rev. W. H. Lance of seventeen quarto volumes of “Reports of the Egypt Exploration Fund,” and of seventy-three quarterly parts of the “Report of the Palestine Exploration Fund”; from the Representatives of the late Canon Buckle of a large view of Weston-super-Mare about 1831, and of two smaller ones; also from Mr. F. S. Wood of MS. excerpts from Chew Magna Wills with Index. An arrangement has been entered into with the Dorset Field Club for an exchange of *Proceedings*.

“The Photographic Record Committee have presented their report, which is annexed hereto.

“It has been determined to subscribe for three years to the Geological Photographs Committee, who are issuing a series of photographs of Geological sections.

“Frequent applications, which could not in many cases be conveniently granted, having been received by your Committee for leave to photograph various objects of interest in your col-

lections, it has been considered advisable to have such work done officially on behalf of the Society, and to supply copies to members at a reasonable cost.

“The price list of the various volumes of the *Proceedings* in stock has been revised by a Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose, and members have now a favorable opportunity of completing sets. The revised list was issued with the last volume. The sales since that time (thirteen months) have amounted to £21 2s. 8d., some three times the average. Arrangements are also being made for the supply of copies of many of the illustrations apart from the volumes in which they were originally issued.

“The text of the third volume of Mr. Green’s “*Somerset Bibliography*” is now in type, and directly the Introduction, which the compiler is now preparing, is ready, the work can be issued to the subscribers.

“The number of visitors to your Museum during 1899 was 4978, a decrease of 104 as against 1898, but on the other hand, the receipts from this source (Members being admitted free), was £1 2s. 2d. in excess of those in 1898.

“Since our meeting in July of last year, your Society has sustained several losses by death.

“Two of your Vice-Presidents have died. *Lord Hylton* was President at your Frome Meeting in 1893. He was one of the now fast diminishing roll of Crimean Heroes, and as Mr. Jolliffe, took his part in the famous Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava.

“*Mr. C. I. Elton, Q.C., F.S.A.*, was President at your Chard Meeting in 1882. He was distinguished for his knowledge of the law of Real Property, and his general culture.

“*General Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S., F.S.A.*, Inspector of Ancient Monuments. His knowledge of prehistoric Archæology and his unsparing use of his great wealth, enabled him, in the position he held, to do an amount of service to the cause of archæology which can fall to the lot of very few.

“*Canon Buckle* was long connected with the county and diocese, as well as with your Society, and his genial presence at your meetings will be missed by your members generally. His work was of a character not bringing him prominently before the public, but none the less was of a very valuable character.

“*Mr. E. H. Clerk* was one of the Original Members of your Society, and continued a member until his death—a period of half-a-century. Only nine of the original founders of your Society now, it is believed, survive. *Mr. Charles Hill* was a member of some twenty years’ standing, and only last year hospitably entertained the Society at his residence, Clevedon Hall.

“*Mr. E. D. Bourdillon*, for many years an elected Member of your Committee, and *Mr. F. Mitchell*, until his death Local Secretary for Chard, had each of them done good service to your Society. *Mr. Wm. George* was well known for his acquaintance with the local history of many parts of the county, particularly of the Dumster District, with which he was connected in his youth. He was a frequent attendant at our meetings, and contributed several articles to our magazine.”

MR. F. T. ELWORTHY, F.S.A., moved the adoption of the report.

The Rev. E. H. BATES seconded. He said the great point about the report was the practical completion of the Castle Hall as a Museum. This was a point which was set before the Society from the beginning, twenty-five years ago, when they raised a sum of money to purchase the Castle. The opening up of the roof, and the arrangement of the specimen cases, made it a room as good for the purpose as any in the forty counties of England.

The report was adopted.

Finances.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER, in the absence of Mr. H. J. Badcock, the Treasurer, presented the financial statement as follows :—

Treasurer's Account.

The Treasurer in Account with the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, from January 1st to December 31st, 1899.

Dr.			Cr.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
1898, Dec. 31st.			1899.		
By Balance of former Account	118	11 10	To Expenses of Annual Meeting,		
„ Members' Subscriptions for 1899			Travelling, etc.	9	17 6
(554)	290	16 6	„ Reporters' Notes of Meetings	3	3 0
„ Members' Entrance Fees (32)	16	16 0	„ Repairs, Cases, etc.	0	19 9
„ Members' Subscriptions in arrear			„ Stationery, Printing, etc.	11	5 8
(18)	9	9 0	„ Coal and Gas	21	12 1
„ Members' Subscriptions in ad-			„ Purchase of Books, Specimens, etc.	24	12 5
vance (27)	14	3 0	„ Printing and Binding Vol. 44	84	3 3
„ Non-Members' Excursion Tickets	6	5 0	„ Illustrations, Vol. 44	27	6 9
„ Donation from Mr. Stanley for			„ Postage, Vol. 44	9	0 4
Illustrations	1	16 6	„ Photographic Survey	5	13 0
„ Donation from Rev. Preb. Buller			„ Curator's Salary (1 year to Xmas.,		
for Illustrations	2	4 0	1899)	165	0 0
„ Museum Admission Fees	27	2 2	„ Boy	12	17 6
„ Sale of Publications	12	16 9	„ Insurance	5	18 0
„ Sale of Index Volume	3	5 0	„ Rates and Taxes	16	14 3
			„ Subscriptions to Societies	8	13 0
			„ Postage, Carriage, etc.	8	4 0
			„ Sundries	3	16 4
			Balance	144	8 11
	£503	5 9		£503	5 9
By Balance brought down	144	8 11			

H. J. BADCOCK,

Treasurer.

July 20th, 1900. Examined and compared with the vouchers } HOWARD MAYNARD,
and Bank Book, and found correct. } ALEX. HAMMETT.

Taunton Castle Restoration Fund.

Balance Sheet of Income and Expenditure for the year 1899.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
1898, Dec. 31st.			1899.		
By Balance of former Account	141	9 2	To Re-erecting two old Almshouses	51	5 8
„ Rents of Premises	49	8 2	„ Repairs to the Castle	360	0 0
„ Messrs. Hancock, Rent of 3 lights	0	1 6	„ Sundry Repairs to Property	11	9 9
„ Telephone Company Wayleave	0	1 0	„ Rates and Taxes	9	6 2
„ Sundry Subscriptions towards the			„ Gas	0	8 11
Repairs Fund	33	8 0	„ Insurance	3	10 0
Balance	213	15 11	„ Sundry Expenses	2	3 3
	£438	3 9		£438	3 9
ASSETS.			LIABILITIES.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
On deposit at Stuckey's Bank	500	0 0	Balance as above	213	15 11
			Balance	286	4 1
				£500	0 0

H. J. BADCOCK, Treasurer.

July 20th, 1900. Examined and compared with the vouchers } HOWARD MAYNARD,
and Bank Book, and found correct. } ALEX. HAMMETT.

Mr. F. A. WOOD proposed the adoption of the financial report, and said that the favourable balance in hand was very satisfactory.

The Rev. S. J. M. PRICE seconded, and it was adopted.

Election of Officers.

The Rev. J. E. ODGERS proposed the re-election of the officers, with the addition of Sir Edward Fry to the list of Vice-Presidents, and of the Rev. H. A. Cartwright and Mr. G. F. Sydenham to that of the Hon. Local Secretaries. He remarked that he did not know of any Society of the sort that had ever been more happy than their own in the diligence and efficiency of its officers.

Mr. F. WERE seconded the resolution, which was carried.

It was stated that Mr. Periam, of Bampton, had presented one hundred-and-twenty copies of a pamphlet on the history of that town for the use of the members, and he was thanked for the same.

Photographic Record of the County.

Colonel BRAMBLE read the report of the Photographic Record of the County, which was signed by Mr. C. H. Bothamley.

“Some progress has been made in the collection of photographs of places of interest in the county, though it is still to be regretted that the work does not proceed more rapidly. The chief difficulty is still the fact that comparatively few of those interested in archæology are also photographers, whilst very few of the more numerous body of photographers take any interest in archæology or even in history. Recently, however, some promises of valuable help have been obtained, and it is hoped that prints will come in more rapidly. It ought, perhaps, to be stated that in all counties where photographic surveys have been organized the same difficulties seem to be met with.

“A list of the thirty-two prints already received is given below. The mounting and cataloguing of them will be completed as soon as possible, and they will be placed in the Society’s Museum in due course.

C. H. BOTHAMLEY,

July 21st, 1900.

Hon. Sec. to the Committee.

PRINTS RECEIVED.

From Dr. F. J. Allen.

Burrington Coombe; Bishop's Lydeard Church Tower; Congresbury Vicarage Door; Langford, Porch of an Old House; Lydeard St. Lawrence Church Tower; Ruishton Church Tower (2); Shepton Mallet Market Cross; Staple Fitzpaine Church Tower; Taunton St. Mary Church Tower; Rock Shelter, Sharcombe.

From Mr. C. H. Bothamley.

Cleeve Abbey, the Church; East side of Cloister; South side of Cloister; West side of Cloister; North side of Cloister; Chapter House entrance; Chapter House; Dormitory; Monk's Day Room; Refectory from South; Refectory interior (2); East Room under Refectory; General View from East. Combe Florey Church; Combe Florey Gatehouse, South front; Combe Florey Gatehouse, North front.

From Mr. C. D'Aeth.

Cucklington Church Font; Priestleigh, Old House; Spargrove House, Batecombe; Spargrove Barn; Stoke Trister Manor House.

Somerset Record Society.

The Rev. E. H. BATES, Secretary of the Somerset Record Society, made a report on the work of the Society. Referring to the non-appearance of the two volumes promised the previous year, he said that Prebendary Holmes was now nearly ready with his volume, "The Registers of Bishop Gifford and Bishop Bowett," and the second volume was to be a "Cartulary of Muchelney Abbey." As there were Anglo-Saxon charters in it, it was thought advisable to have the services of an Anglo-Saxon expert. Owing to his having been busy, it had been delayed. In consequence of the second volume having been thus delayed, the "Cartulary of Athelney Abbey" would be produced in "The Millenary of King Alfred." Winchester wanted to get up some kind of monu-

ment to King Alfred, but if a tangible monument were required, Somerset had as much right to one as Winchester, for the few relics which could honestly be said to have belonged to the King were found in Somerset, or were connected with it. For instance, King Alfred's jewel was found at North Newton, and it was now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, although had their Society been in existence at the date of its discovery, it would no doubt have secured it. He thought the publication of the "Athelney Cartulary" would form a good memorial of Alfred, as that great monarch was much more associated with that abbey in his life than was Winchester in his death. The volume for 1900 will be the newly discovered "Survey of Somerset," by Thos. Gerard, written in the reign of Charles I. Next year the Record Society were going to bring out a volume of early wills. The Society was going to see how many of them they could get printed in order to make a volume. When he added that the Rev. F. W. Weaver was going to edit the volume, he thought he might say that it would be well worthy of the Society.

MR. F. T. ELWORTHY asked who was the Anglo-Saxon expert mentioned, and Mr. BATES replied that it was Mr. Stevenson, of Exeter College, Oxford.

CANON CHURCH in moving the adoption of the report, said that he had been desired by Bishop Hobhouse to bring before the Society the fact of the insecurity of parish books, and the Bishop suggested that by some resolution they might do something towards providing a little more security. "The Churchwardens' Accounts of Banwell," dating from 1516 to the end of Elizabeth's reign, which were seen by Bishop Hobhouse in 1890, had disappeared when the fresh incumbent was inducted in 1896, and many similar losses had happened, and might easily recur. The Bishop suggested the passing of the following resolution:—"This Society hearing of the loss of the "Churchwardens' Accounts of Banwell," is anxious to impress on the minds of all incumbents and churchwardens in the dio-

case the expediency of placing on the inventory of church goods a list of all books and documentary matter belonging to the church, and that all such property should be produced at the Easter vestry, and passed according to the 89th Canon of 1603, from the outgoing to the incoming churchwardens, in the presence of the vestry or the delegates thereof." Canon Church proposed this as a resolution.

The Rev. Prebendary COLEMAN seconded.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER said directly he heard of this loss he did his best to secure the recovery of the books. He wrote to the late Archdeacon Salmon, who held an inquiry at Banwell, but without successful results. Some of the accounts were printed in Rutter's "Somerset." He believed an entire copy of the documents was made thirty or forty years ago. He could not help hoping that the original documents would yet turn up.

The Rev. C. H. HEALE suggested that the Rural Deans should make an inspection of church documents at their visitations, and the Rev. S. M. J. PRICE thought the Archdeacons should be asked to do the same.

The PRESIDENT agreed that there was much need of greater care in the preservation of such documents.

Mr. ELWORTHY feared that the mischief had already been done, and that all they could do was to take care of the future.

The resolution was carried, and the suggestions mentioned were added as riders.

The Statue to Blake at Bridgwater.

Dr. WINTERBOTHAM made a statement with regard to the Blake statue. At the Bridgwater Meeting, a paper was read by Professor Montagu Burrows, who drew attention to the fact that Blake had never been commemorated. The result of the paper was that a certain amount of enthusiasm was stirred up, which cooled down for some time. In the following spring, a small but energetic band met together, and resolved

to make an attempt to raise a statue. They entrusted the commission to Mr. Frederick Pomeroy, and the statue was now in the Royal Academy. It was worthy of his hand, worthy of their acceptance, and worthy to commemorate the great man whose memory they wished to honour. The adornment of the pedestal was nearly completed, with two bas-reliefs giving scenes in his life, and these were really beautiful work. They had not sufficient money to finish the pedestal, and as secretary of the memorial fund, he would be glad to receive contributions. Dr. Winterbotham referred to the common error of assigning Blake's birth to 1599 instead of 1598, which was the correct date. He also described the search made for a correct portrait of the great Admiral, and presented to the Society a large framed photograph taken from a painting in the possession of the Rev. Raymond Pelly, of Great Malvern, who was a direct descendant of Sally Blake, one of the two daughters of Blake.

The PRESIDENT thanked Dr. Winterbotham for his statement, and for the vigour which he had imported to the proceedings of those working with him, also for his gift of the portrait for the Museum at Taunton.

The Presidential Address.

Sir THOMAS ACLAND then gave his Presidential address. He said :—

It is impossible for any one so completely ignorant as I am both of archæology and of natural history, standing as I do before an audience whose very presence in this room is an evidence of a keen interest and, at least, of some knowledge of one or the other of these subjects, not to feel how much he owes to the kind feeling of those who have conferred upon him the honour which you have on this occasion conferred upon me in asking me to become President of your Society for the ensuing year.

I believe the best return that I can attempt to make for your kindness is that I should endeavour briefly to indicate some of the interesting associations which cluster round the beautiful district in which we are met, and to suggest some considerations and ideas in connexion with the places which you propose to visit.

But before beginning to do this, I should like to say one word of testimony to the value of societies such as this, and to your wisdom in combining within your ken two subjects which might seem to some persons so widely dissociated as Archaeology and Natural History.

I am convinced that as the spread of education goes on, and we are increasingly able to foster and develop the powers of observation of the young people in our rural schools, the most successful way in which we can achieve the result, so beneficial to themselves as well as so desirable from other points of view, of attaching them to their rural homes and enabling them to lead lives there full of interest and stimulus, is that we should cultivate to the utmost in them, and, therefore, in order to be able to do so, *first* in our own selves, the power and the habit of taking an intelligent interest in the beauties and the wonders of the world around us and close to us. You, the members of this Society, have for your object the study of facts and the recording of them concerning in archaeology, some of the most permanent and interesting of the works of man, and concerning in natural history, what since the days of the Psalmist have been commonly called the Works of God, which are all alike, *wonderful*, and all alike, *good*.

And I think the spirit of gratitude and respect to our forefathers, inculcated by the one study, and the spirit of reverence, wonder, and love of truth inculcated by the other, are each of them well worth cultivating, both for ourselves, and in the interest of those among whom we have to live.

To return to the object with which I set out, I wonder whether it has ever struck you that the two great moorland

districts of the West, are to some extent in shape, the converse of each other. Dartmoor may be compared to your hand, palm downwards, the valleys and ridges diverging from the centre, and Exmoor to your hand palm upwards, all the water collected by Exe and Barle, and issuing where those two rivers join, two miles below us.

People tell us, and no doubt truly, that the old name of Exe was Isca—and far be it from me to dispute it. But that does not forbid my seeing some connection between the first syllable of Exton, Exford, Exebridge and Exwick, and the first part of the names Aix la Chapelle and Aix les Bains. But I am not a philologist, and the only thing I know to be a maxim among etymologists is that “vowels matter nothing and consonants very little” when you are considering the derivation and meaning of words.

I can give you from my own experience a somewhat curious illustration of the well-known coldness of the valley of the Exe, which may be, I imagine, partly a consequence of the coldness of its winter. Some years ago, two of my cousins, Col. Troyte, whom many of you may remember, of Huntsham, and his brother, who served in the ranks, and became in about two years an officer of his regiment, who were both expert signallers, arranged to heliograph from the top of Dunkerry to Bampton Down, and though the day was bright and cloudless and the air still, we found it absolutely impossible, though each saw the flash of the other, to signal at that height across the cold current of air going down the valley of the Exe, so great was the vibration caused by refraction due to the difference of temperature. I think these valleys must have been in old days exceedingly damp, if we consider the position of all the churches along the valleys, perched either, as at Winsford on the top of a knoll, or as at Exford and Exton, Dulverton, a long way up the hill. The canons at Barlynch, of course, kept close to the water for the sake of the trout and the eels to supply them with food on fast days. Besides, the bottom

must have been very soft, or the great road from Tiverton northwards would have gone along the straight valley instead of up and down over all those hills between Baronsdown and Minehead, going, as it does, east of Exton and Cutcombe.

I mentioned just now Barlynch Priory. It may interest you to hear what Collinson says about it:—

KING'S BROMPTON, BARLYNCH.

“In the time of Henry II this manor became the possession of William de Say, a descendant of Picot de Say, living in the time of William the Conqueror, who upon the little river Barle, on a spot called from it Barlinch, two miles southward from the church, founded a small priory of Black Canons to the honour of St. Nicholas, which Maud de Say, his daughter, endowed with the rectory of Brompton Regis. This donation, with various others by different benefactors, was ratified and confirmed by Henry III in the fourth year of his reign, and Edward III in the thirteenth year of his reign: and the possessions of the prior and convent in 1444 were valued at £31 6s. 8d., and in 1534 at £98 14s. 9½d. per annum.

“John Norman, canon of this house, was elected Dec. 7th, 1524, by Dr. Thomas Benet, commissary to Cardinal Wolsey, nine canons in the convent having by compromise devolved the election of a prior to him. In 1553 there remained in charge to pensioners of this monastery £3 in annuities.

“30 Hen. VIII, the site of this priory, with the manors of Brompton-Bury and Warley, was granted to Sir John Wallop, ancestor of the present Earl of Portsmouth, whose descendant sold it to the family of Ball, of Devonshire, of whom it was purchased by Mr. Lucas, of Taunton. And now the manors of Brompton-Regis and Brompton-Bury belong to Lady Acland.

“On a brass plate in the wall of the chancel of Kingsbrompton church, among other memorials to several of the family of Dyke, is one of Joan Dyke, who died of the dropsy at the age of nineteen years, which you may find worth reading.”

I am told that the name means "enclosure" on the Barle, but it is on the banks of Exe (not of Barle). Of course we recognise the word Lynch as common enough in this part of England. But, indeed, the names of places, and their connotation, afford one of the widest fields for guess work which is open to human ingenuity. For instance, Winsford. In imagination it is delightful to picture to oneself Burrough Wood, replaced by vineyards, and the feet of the Winsford peasants as red with the juice of the grape as the chins of the children are now with the whortleberry juice. But he would be a sanguine man, who knowing the climate of Winsford, started a wine business of any description in that neighbourhood. I believe that on the south coast of Wales grapes will ripen, but the climate of the higher valleys of the Exe is not that of South Wales.

More reasonable, I think, by way of derivation, is it to believe that Brushford means Bridgeford—and that Room Hill, in Exford parish, may be some trace of Roman invasion as was Stratford in my home parish of Selworthy.

If I may venture to offer a word of advice to any who may not know the district, it would be to urge them not to miss the splendid drive over Winsford Hill and down to Tarr Steps, and if it should be a clear day they will not think they have wasted time or strength if they take Wambarrows, the highest point of Winsford Hill, on their return. The view from it is hardly to be surpassed in the West of England. Probably on the way you may catch glimpses of some of the herd of Exmoor ponies. Mr. Hancock, in his book on "Selworthy," tells some stories about that herd, for the correctness of which I can vouch, as having heard them first hand. But there is one rather interesting bit of experience about them which you may like to hear. For the last thirty years we have been in the habit of taking about twenty of the best mares, with their foals, down to the better climate and grass at Killerton, where the young ones spend a year or so. And the result has been

two-fold. First of all “*emollit mores nec sinit esse feros*,” and secondly the chests are widened, and as a direct result the shoulder rendered more sloping and the humerus more upright, and the action improved. But the quarters are entirely another matter, and I am afraid many of the tails come out as low down in 1900 as they did in 1870. Experience has taught us that the original strain of blood is as good as any cross we can devise, and that no cross will combine good qualities through two generations with any certainty.

It is to be hoped, though hardly to be expected, that you may, also on your way, catch some glimpses of the most characteristic of our West Somerset institutions, the wild red deer. Professor Rolleston, of Oxford, assured me that the normal condition of the Exmoor deer, as indicated by bone and fibre, is far superior to that of the finest Scotch stags or hinds. It may interest you to hear that that grand old man, Mr. Bisset, to whom this district owes more, I believe, than it is the least aware of, told me that when he first took up the hounds he killed eight stags and twenty hinds, and, *in his last year* I think it was, nearer twenty stags and eighty hinds. But probably the master or secretary of the hunt has accurate statistics and may be able to correct what is only my recollection of what Mr. Bisset told me.

But speaking in this place, I cannot sit down without specially drawing your attention to the family of Sydenham, whose interesting seat, Combe, you are to visit this afternoon. According to Collinson, they spring from the lord of the manor of that name, originally called Sideham, from its position on the side of the river Parret, near Bridgwater, held by Robert de Sydenham, in the time of King John. Collinson traces their connexion with various well-known families, such as Hillary of Bathealton, John de Peekstone of Pixton, John Carru, Thomas Perceval, Sir Amias Paulet; and places such as Combe Sydenham near Stogumber, Orchard Wyndham, Merton Collumpton. The Sanfords of Mynehead, the Wal-

ronds of Bradfield, the Williams's of Herringston in Dorset, Floyers of Dorset, and many others can claim connexion with them.

I have been asked by Mr. Chadwyck-Healey to bring before you the following suggestion in connexion with the identification of Place-names, viz.: "That whenever anyone comes across an obsolete form of place-name in a charter or plea roll, or other ancient document, and the context supplies a clue to the locality, the name should be noted, with the reference to the document, and a concise statement of the contents, and that the whole should be sent to the Secretary of the Society at Taunton, with a view to publication in the journal. Mr. Chadwyck-Healey remarks that we shall never succeed in mastering the full meaning of Domesday until we can identify the places, and that generally our study of Early English history would be much facilitated if we knew more than we do of Place-names."

I think you will agree with me that this is a valuable suggestion, and I hope that some measure may be adopted that may bring it about.

I will now conclude by asking you to excuse the desultoriness and incompleteness of these few remarks. I believe you will have very interesting excursions, and I am sure you will have the chance of acquiring from those who will in the different places address you, on their own special topics, such accurate and interesting information as will make you feel that your time has been well spent, and give them the satisfaction of knowing that their time and trouble has not been thrown away.

The beauty and variety of the woods, and the interlacing of the hills as you lose the valleys among them, the luxuriance of the foliage, and the refreshing murmur of the streams, the sparkling stickles, and the deep reflections in the pools, and above all the glorious combination of heather and gorse, the plentiful variety of wild flowers and birds and animals which

will attract your attention, will, I am sure, combine to give you full compensation for perhaps a slight dearth of objects of antiquarian interest.

And I hope that when you leave this district the older members will look back upon their visit here with delight, and the younger ones will look forward to the next.

Prebendary BULLER proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Thomas Acland for his acceptance of the office of President, and the interesting address he had given.

Mr. G. F. SYDENHAM, Local Secretary, seconded the proposition, which was heartily carried.

The PRESIDENT, in returning thanks, said he very much regretted that owing to arrangements which he could not alter, he would not be able to stay to the evening meeting, but he trusted their gathering would be a very pleasant one.

The President subsequently entertained the members to luncheon at the "Red Lion Hotel."

At the conclusion of the repast, the PRESIDENT gave the loyal toasts, and expressed the hope that the end of her Majesty's reign might not come until the conclusion of the South African War.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER said it had been the custom to thank the President at the end of the meetings. But through an unforeseen circumstance, over which Sir Thomas had no control, he would be obliged to leave them that afternoon. It was very good of him to have driven twenty miles that morning to give them that interesting address; he then proposed the health of the President.

The toast was heartily received, and the PRESIDENT briefly responded, and said he was very glad to have had the opportunity of entertaining them, which he should like to have done in his own house had not distance prevented.

Brushford Church.

After luncheon the party drove to Brushford for the purpose of visiting the church, and a halt was made *en route* to inspect a quarry. Mr. W. A. E. USSHER, F.G.S., described the structure of the quarry, and informed his hearers that the rock was Upper Devonian, called the Pilton beds. The party then proceeded to Brushford Church, where they were received by the Rector, the Rev. CHARLES ST. BARBE SYDENHAM, who read the following Paper :—

“When I last had the pleasure of welcoming your Society to Brushford Church, some seventeen years since, your Architect, Mr. Ferry, gave the date of the church as Early Perpendicular, I see no reason to dissent from that opinion, unless, indeed, the Tower Arch, which has been opened since that visit, points to an earlier date.

Be that as it may, it is more than probable, I think, that there was a 13th century church on the site of the present building. The font is clearly of that date, as also the parish chest ; and the oak tree in the churchyard cannot be less than 600 years old.

The Font. Of Purbeck marble, square, roughly pannelled. The bowl and base are of the original stone, the central stem and shafts are new. The original supports had been missing, perhaps for centuries, and their place supplied with rough masonry. The font was restored about eight years since, and it is believed correctly, for we had the depression under the bowl, in which the old supports were fixed, to guide us.

Parish Chest. Of oak formed out of the trunk of a single tree, quite devoid of ornament, banded with iron straps, lid slightly rounded. It has three keys, one for the Rector, and one for each Churchwarden.

N.B.—I may remark here in passing, that the Synod of Exeter, 1287, required every parish to provide ‘Cista ad libros et vestimenta.’

Oak Tree in Churchyard.—Probably quite 600 years old. From facts which have come to the writer's knowledge, the tree has been in a decaying state for the last 100 years, and it is an accepted theory that an oak takes quite 300 years to reach its full growth. The tree in question measures sixteen feet in circumference at three feet from the ground.

The present Church.—The screen, as you will see, is the chief object of interest, and, subject to correction, I will assign it to the earlier half of the 15th century. It has been much mutilated and defaced, but enough remains to show what a splendid work of art it must have once been. A portion of it appears to have been once used to ornament the pulpit. When and by what hands it was placed here I am unable to say, the Churchwardens' accounts not going back beyond the year 1728; but my own impression is that it was an afterthought, and that it belonged originally to the neighbouring Priory of Barlynch, and was brought here when the Priory was dissolved and its property sold. At any rate it is a matter of history that one of its bells is now in the tower of Dulverton church, and a window in the church of Withiel Florey.

The ascent to the rood-loft was by a staircase in the north wall of the nave, the original archway being still in existence. Some of the steps remain embedded in the wall, but the staircase itself has been destroyed, probably when the north wall was taken down and rebuilt in 1733. This archway was brought to light a few years since when two new windows were placed in the north wall, in lieu of a single square-headed window which existed previously.

The walls of the chancel were taken down and rebuilt in 1872, but the roof and windows were allowed to remain. It is thought that the oak roof under the present ceiling is in a fairly good state, in which case steps will be taken to restore it at no distant date.

The Nave.—The only part of the old roof surviving is the moulded beam extending from the chancel to the tower arch.

All the rest of the roof, under the plaster, is of modern date, and of very rough workmanship.

Windows.—Of the four windows in the nave, three are new ; all four are of Early Perpendicular pattern.

The Seats.—Between ten and eleven years ago it was found necessary to re-seat the entire nave. The carved panneling of the bench ends was brought from Highelere, the gift of the late Earl of Carnarvon. As many of the old benches as it was possible to retain in use were placed in the ground floor of the tower.

The Tower.—The stone work of the west window, like that of the east, has not been interfered with. Both are of Early Perpendicular design. The tower was rebuilt, and the tower arch re-opened between ten and eleven years since. Up to that date the arch was filled in with lath and plaster, and an unsightly gallery projected into the nave, almost blocking up the south window. It appears from the Churchwardens' accounts that in 1742 the tower was raised several feet, the bells re-cast and re-hung, and raised with the tower, a fifth bell being added. In course of time the frame-work became loose, and local talent tried to remedy the evil by driving in wedges between the wood-work and the walls, the result being that wide cracks began to shew themselves in the fabric, and the whole structure was in danger of falling, so that it became necessary to take down and re-build a large portion of the west and south walls. This was effected as I said just now, between ten and eleven years since, under the supervision of Mr. Samson, Diocesan Architect, and the tower restored on the old lines, before the so-called improvements of 1742. There are some very quaint lines, copied from a tablet in the old tower, now inscribed on a brass plate inside the tower arch, entitled, " Rules, Orders and Regulations as established at the Belfry of Brushford, the 7th day of June, 1803, by the joint consent of the Ringers and Robert Gooding, Churchwarden."

BELFRY RULES, 1803.

" Let awful silence first proclaimed be,
 " Next, let us praise the Holy Trinity,
 " Then homage pay unto our valiant King,
 " And with a Blessing raise this pleasant ring.
 " Hark ! how the chirping Treble sings it clear
 " And covering Tom comes rolling in the rear ;
 " Now up and set ; let us consult and see
 " What Laws are best to keep sobriety.
 " Then all consent to make this joint decree,
 " Let him who swears or in an angry mood
 " Quarrels, or strikes, altho' he draws no blood,
 " Or wears his hat, or spurs, or turns a Bell,
 " Or by unskilful handling mars a peal,
 " Pay down his sixpence for each separate crime.
 " This caution shall not be effaced by time –
 " But if the Sexton these defaults shall be,
 " From him demand a double penalty.
 " Whoever does our Pastor disrespect
 " Or Warden's order wilfully neglect
 " By one and all be held in foul disgrace,
 " And ever banish'd this harmonious place.
 " Now round let's go with pleasure to the ear
 " And pierce with pleasing sounds the yielding air,
 " And when the Bells are up, then let us sing
 " God save the Church, and bless great George our King."

Dedication.—This church, according to Collinson, is dedicated to St. Nicholas, a statement which is borne out by documents in the Registry at Wells. According to Barr, St. Nicholas was the Patron Saint of Scholars as well as of Sailors, and is represented, as in the east window of this church, with children at his feet.

I will only add further that I have a list of Rectors of this Parish, extracted from the Wells Registry, commencing from the year 1320, together with the names of the Patrons of the Living.

But I am afraid I have detained you longer than I should have done, and I will now ask Mr. Buckle to correct me where he thinks I am wrong."

Mr. EDMUND BUCKLE also said a few words. He ad-

mitted that it was a nice little country church, but putting aside the screen and font, there was nothing of a special character about it. The part of the county that the Society was visiting this year was about the poorest, with in winter a bitterly cold climate. In such a country it was not reasonable to expect that there should have been any great wealth or capacity to spend largely on church decoration. But it should be remembered that they were also a Natural History Society, and they were going through most gorgeous scenery, swarming with birds and animals not common in other parts of the county.

The nave (like that at Hawkridge) was apparently built without any north window, as a protection from the cold; and the oak doorways to the rood loft were noticeable as characteristic of a country where timber was more plentiful than stone. The Purbeck marble font was Early English, and the oak pulpit Perpendicular.

Combe Manor.

After leaving Brushford Church, the party next visited Combe House, on which we are glad to be able to give some notes by Rev. C. ST. BARBE SYDENHAM:—

“This interesting example of a 16th century Manor House, the seat of a branch of the old Somersetshire family of Sydenham, is situated at the head of a picturesque ‘combe’ or valley, a mile south of the little market town of Dulverton.

The house and estate of Combe first came into possession of the Sydenhams, by the marriage, in 1482, of Edward, son of John Sydenham, of Badialton, with Joan, daughter and heiress of Walter Combe, of Combe. His grandson, John Sydenham, of Combe (9th of Elizabeth), purchased of William Babington, Esq., the Manor of Dulverton, with divers lands, hereditaments, etc., in Dulverton and other places.

The present house was probably built towards the close of

Elizabeth's reign. My reason for assigning this date is, that in taking up the floor of the entrance porch some few years since, two medals, struck to commemorate the defeat of the Armada, were found underneath, together with other coins of Elizabeth's reign. That there was an older house standing nearly on the same site, there can be no doubt. A part of it is still in existence, and is used as servants' apartments.

The more recent erection consists of a central building with wings, forming three sides of a square. The main entrance appears to have been through a passage in the east wing, where the cross beams, over what were once two very wide doorways, are still to be seen.

The second doorway opened into the inner court or quadrangle.

In the construction of the house, oak timber, as may be supposed, has been largely used. The stonework in the older buildings is a species of shillett rock, quarried near the house, clay being largely used instead of mortar.

In the later building a better sort of stone was used from a quarry, a little to the north of Dulverton, with plenty of lime and sand. The stone for quoins and dressings appears to have been brought from a quarry near Hawkridge.

It seems worth while to make some mention of the old lead and silver workings which existed here in the early part of the last century, and which were carried on, with more or less success, down to the year 1757, when they ceased.

Specimens of the ore were tested a few years ago at the laboratory in Jermyn Street, and were found to contain 65 % of lead with 4 % of silver.

The writer has, in his possession, a massive silver candlestick made from this ore."

After viewing the house and grounds, the party subsequently returned to Dulverton.



BARNICOTT & PEARCE, TAUNTON.

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE DULVERTON DISTRICT.

BY W. A. E. USSHER.

Evening Meeting.

The evening meeting was held in the Town Hall, and was presided over by the Rev. Preb. BULLER, in the unavoidable absence of the President.

Mr. USSHER delivered an interesting lecture on the "General Geological Structure of the District" (*see* Part II).

Second Day's Proceedings.

On Wednesday the excursions were continued, a large party of members and visitors, numbering nearly one hundred altogether, leaving the "Red Lion Hotel" at 9.30 a.m., in carriages and brakes.

Torr Steps.

After a delightful drive of six miles, through most picturesque scenery, the first stop was made at the famous Torr Steps. This remarkable bridge is over the river Barle, which here separates the parishes of Dulverton and Hawkrigde. According to Mr. J. Ll. W. Page's interesting book on "Exmoor," the measurements of the stones are as follows :—The average length of slab is, perhaps, about seven feet ; the width, three feet six inches : the longest being eight feet six inches by five feet wide. In the centre they are laid singly ; towards the end the stones being narrower are placed side by side. The piers facing the current are protected by sloping stones about four feet in length. There is not an atom of cement in the structure. The name Torr, sometimes spelt Tarr, according to the suggestion of Mr. Langrishe, is derived from the Celtic *tochar*, a "causeway," modified first to *toher* and then to Torr.

When the members were assembled at the steps, Mr. W. A. E. USSHER delivered a short address, in the course of which he said that after an examination of the rocks, he had not the

slightest hesitation in saying that they did not come from a distance, as near there they had the same kind of rock. That rock quarried easily, and there they had the natural rock without dressings. It was not possible to give the date of the stones. Of course there was the curious legend which had given it the name of the Devil's Bridge. He should like some archæologist to give an opinion as to whether it was a British or Roman work.

Mr. WEAVER said that authorities seemed to agree that it was pre-Roman.

Mr. USSHER : Then we will call it Druidic.

The heat was great, and the way steep, so the members much appreciated the kindness of Mrs. Darby, of Liscombe Farm, who took many of them in and gave them refreshment ; from thence they proceeded to Winsford Hill, where the inscribed stone was inspected.

The Rev. D. P. ALFORD, late Vicar of Tavistock, said there were three similar stones in the vicarage garden there, one of which was found in Tavistock, and the other two were brought from the neighbouring village of Buckland Monachorum.

Mr. WEAVER said that the inscription on the stone at Winsford Hill bore in Roman characters the letters CARATACI [N]EPUS "the nephew of Caratacus." The inscription was reproduced in Vol. XXIX of the Society's *Proceedings*.

For the following quotation we are indebted to Mr. Dicker, of Winsford, showing that the stone was a landmark in 1279.

"Annals of Exmoor Forest," by E. J. Rawle, p. 39. "Perambulation" [1279]. "De Hernesbureghe per magnam viam usque Wamburegh usque Langestone."

"From Hernes Barrow [an ancient mark probably on Room Hill] by the great way, as far as Wambarrow [a well-known mark on the highest point of Winsford Hill], as far as Longstone [an inscribed Roman stone standing beside the old high-

way, about 120 yards from the guide post, where the road from Tarr to Winsford intersects the high road on Winsford Hill at Spire Cross.]”

A visit was afterwards paid to the Devil’s Punch Bowl, a short distance away, and while looking at this vast depression, the visitors had a good view of a fine specimen of the red deer, which was distinctly seen at the bottom of the “Bowl.”

Exford Church.

After luncheon at the “White Horse Inn,” the members walked to Exford Church, where the Rector, the Rev. E. G. PEIRSON, read the following paper :—

“It is difficult for one who has hardly a smattering of archæological knowledge to add anything of interest about this parish to the interesting notes contributed by my predecessor on the occasion of the last visit of the Archæological Society. But, at all events, the Society has paid its visit to this church in the best of all weeks in the year, for this week is the octave of its Dedication Festival—the church being dedicated in the name of St. Mary Magdalene. Here at once is a somewhat curious fact. The church has not always been dedicated in her name. Its original dedication was ‘St. Peter.’ The change in the dedication took place at the time of the Reformation. One may well ask why St. Mary Magdalene was allowed to oust St. Peter. My belief is that the close connection between the name of St. Peter and the See of Rome rendered his name in the sixteenth century somewhat unpopular; while on the other hand the story of St. Mary Magdalene (who by-the-by was erroneously confused with the “woman in the city who was a sinner,”) was thought to be a prominent illustration of the doctrine of free forgiveness, which then had special prominence. Hence, I fancy, the change in the dedication. At all events, at the time of the Reformation, a special collect, epistle, and gospel were added to our Prayer

Book for St. Mary Magdalene's Day, though for some reason, at which I can only guess, it has since been removed. I want you to look at the capital of the most westerly pillar, and to tell me whether, as I sometimes fancy, it contains a record of this double dedication. I seem to see a P and two M's, which might possibly be due to a desire to permanently record this change. But I confess that what I read as these letters may also be nothing but stalks of the conventional foliage to be seen on all the capitals.

The addition of the south aisle to the church was made, as you will have seen, at the same time as the change in the dedication took place; and the circumstances which made the addition necessary, the means by which the funds were raised, and the name of the Priest, George Ellysworthy, who was instrumental in securing this addition, may all be gathered from those Somersetshire Wills which have given all of us so much pleasure and instruction.¹ Nine years ago, when pulling down, by the order of that terrible official, the Diocesan Surveyor, the old cottage that then stood at the church-gate, and which used to serve as the Parish Poor-house, I came upon many traces of this addition to the church. When the old south wall was taken down, the waste material was apparently used to build this cottage. The walls were of immense thickness, and buried in them were, what I believe to have been a piscina, and the top stone of a priest's doorway, as well as several other wrought stones, and some blocks of huge size. These stones are now in a rockery in my garden.

Now I want to ask of you, as experts, several questions for my own information. (1). Do you think that the upping-stock at the church-gate, or at least one stone of it ever formed part of a stone altar? Or am I drawing too largely on my imagination? (2). Can any one tell me authoritatively what the lost head of the preaching cross, by the south porch, originally was? I mean was it a plain or floriated cross? Or was

1. *Wells Wills*, p. 84.

it a rood ? I have long wished to be able to replace the head, but want to do it in a way that will not excite the ire of the Archæological Society. I wonder if you think it would be possible to reproduce the original with sufficient exactness, and also if you think it will be possible (and not altogether barbarous) to get the head cut from the old upping-stock ?

(3). Another question on which I should like to elicit opinion is this. There is about half-a-mile from the church a cottage (once a small farmhouse) which bears the name of Prescott. From this cottage, a lane which is probably as ancient as any lane in the parish—and we have lanes which were demonstrably in use 800 years ago, and one of which, at least, bears a name that puts its date back indefinitely further—well, this particular lane from Prescott used to lead straight to the church. Though modern changes have partly diverted this track, yet its old course can easily be traced ; and curiously enough, just where it used to strike the churchyard, a few projecting stones still form a rough stile over the wall. Now, what I want to know is, if you think that the name of this cottage (which still contains a round-headed stone doorway, and a little square window let into the side of the big fire-place), shows that it was the original priest's cot or parsonage house of this parish. I like to think that my predecessors, before they came into permanent residence here, used to stop at that house when they had come over the moor, and "clean themselves" before going into church. In that case the cottage, or at least its name, must date a long way back, for there seem to have been clergy resident here from early in the twelfth century.

Certainly these old lanes are of wonderful interest in this neighbourhood. They were used as convenient boundaries in the various perambulations of the forest of Exmoor, and the marks, mentioned in the course of these perambulations, which can almost all be identified to-day, all stand along the line of some still traceable and generally passable road or track. In

one case, however, a lane, used as a boundary of the forest at the time of the second perambulation in the twelfth century, which was led by the Dean of Salisbury, must have been in a very different condition to what it is in now, unless the Dean was a better horseman than the present Rector of Exford.

You will, of course, all remember how very eager the people and parsons of byegone days were to have their houses excluded from the forest. My house seems to have been lucky enough to stand just outside the boundaries, except during the unlucky reign of King John. He swept into the forest all houses lying west of a line from Dulverton to Minehead. But except during those few years my house stood either a couple of hundred yards, or, later on, one and-a-half miles outside the forest boundaries.

There is, I expect, a mass of interest for archæologists in a neighbourhood like this, where changes take place so slowly. Even my untrained eyes find plenty to interest them, and the spinning wheel and the pack saddle always demand a second glance. But if I am not mistaken, there is still more interest for the ear in the old stories that are told and the dialect that is still in use amongst us here."

Mr. BUCKLE expressed the opinion that the top of the churchyard cross was of tabernacle work, and it probably represented Christ on the Cross, with St. Mary and St. John standing on either side.

The RECTOR remarked that if, in the course of another thirty years, the Society visited Exford, the members must not be shocked if they found the cross restored to the form suggested by Mr. Buckle.

Colonel BRAMBLE expressed the opinion that the cross belonged to the 15th century period. It was the successor of the original cross, which was the meeting place for the people of the parish, and was there before the church was built.

A curious old stone, known as an "Upping Stone," placed at the entrance to the churchyard, was afterwards inspected.

THE RECTOR explained that it was placed there for the convenience of women who attended the church, and enabled them to get on horseback after the service was over.

Winsford Church.

The next halt was made at Winsford, one of the most picturesque of Somersetshire villages, situated on the Exe, amidst woodland scenery of the most charming description.

The Vicar, the Rev. Prebendary W. PALEY ANDERSON, received the Society, and gave a description of the church. In welcoming them he said he feared there were not many antiquities of great interest to show them, except the beauties of the everlasting hills around them, and the valleys of the ever-flowing rivers. With regard to the church itself, he could not help contrasting its present state with that of forty-three years ago, when he first came to the parish. Then the west end was blocked up with a gallery, in which all kinds of music were discoursed without much harmony. The chancel screen was made up chiefly of the Royal Arms and the Ten Commandments—good things in their places, and the Royal Arms were interesting, being Jacobean, but not suitable for a chancel screen. The church was fitted with square and high pews, in which the farmers used to sleep comfortably. The church, as they saw it now, had a peculiar interest, because its restoration was carried out by the late lamented architect, Mr. Sedding, or, he should say, according to his plans. That was his last work, and Mr. Sedding died in his house before the work was finished, in the spring of 1891. The whole of the roofs of the nave and the side aisle were renewed after the original design. Some of the principals were retained in the new roof. The church was re-seated with oak seats, and a new floor laid. He thought that the restoration would not come under the condemnation which he lately saw quoted in *The Spectator*, of a “Neo-Gothic forgery, the tinsel of nineteenth century ecclesi-

ology." He particularly drew attention to the tracery of the glazing in the windows, all from the designs of Mr. Sedding, and of exceptional beauty. It was not for him to point out to more experienced archæologists traces which were to be found of Norman, Early English, possibly even Decorated, or Perpendicular styles in this church. The hinges of the south door were noticeable as not belonging originally to the door, being too large. Indeed the door was not hung on them. Probably they were brought there from some larger door at Barlynch Priory. The niche in the porch seemed to show the wheel of St. Katharine, to whom a side altar was dedicated in the church. The porch was restored some years ago by Mr. Giles, and the font re-set by Mr. E. G. Paley. The chancel was done by the Rector, Sir Thomas Acland, at the same time as the church, the architect being Mr. Ashworth, of Exeter. In conclusion, the Rector said he could show them at the Vicarage a silver tankard of 1697, and some old books, very early editions of classical and other works.

Mr. BUCKLE supplemented these remarks with some interesting particulars in regard to the architectural features of the church. He said it was of the Perpendicular period, with the remarkable feature that nave and aisles were covered by a single roof; so far as he knew, there were only two other churches in the county designed on the same lines; they were at Norton-sub-Hambdon and Cannington. This church in all its characteristics was emphatically a moorland church. There was a good deal of roughness about the whole of the work of the arcade, but it had been restored in a very pleasant way in keeping with the characteristics of the church. He called special attention to the windows, which it appeared had been introduced at different periods; the earlier two-light windows were very much like those at Porlock Church. In fact the whole church reminded one very much of Porlock, although the latter had not got the same sort of roof. There were also two square-headed windows over the chancel arch, put there, he be-

lieved, to light the roof, on account of there being no clerestory. The position of the rood-loft was plainly marked. The west tower was a fine example of the style of the western district of the county. It was very similar to the towers of Minehead and St. Decuman's. It stood out with a grand massiveness. Its buttresses were perfectly plain and square, set a little way from the angles of the tower, a plan largely adopted in that district and in Devonshire. Another feature of great interest was the font, a circular Norman one, very roughly carved into a series of arches. Somewhat similar fonts were to be found at Hawkridge and at Withypool. There was a little mediæval glass in the church. In the chancel was to be seen the beginning of a beam which might have formed the support of the Lenten Veil.

Mr. WILLIAM DICKER also read an interesting paper, which will be found in Part II.

Many of the visitors paid a visit to the Vicarage, where Mr. Anderson showed them some rare and valuable books, of which the following is a list:—

			A. D.
1.	A Latin Translation of Xenophon	... ..	1467
2.	Aristophanes, Aldus, folio	... ..	1498
3.	Plautus, folio	... ..	1500
4.	Sophocles, Aldus, Editio Princeps	... ..	1502
5.	"Institutio Christianæ Religionis." Auctore Alcuino (Johā Calvino)	... ..	1539
6.	Aschylus, Victorii	... ..	1557
7.	Lucian	... ..	1555
8.	Euripides, Stephanus	... ..	1602
9.	"Vox Piscis" (mentioned in Walton's "Angler," in connection with the "Salmon Ring," of which Mr. Anderson is the possessor)	... ..	1626
10.	Quarles' Emblems. Illustrated	... ..	1634
11.	Pliny's Letters. Elsevier	... ..	1653
12.	Terence, Minellii	... ..	1680
13.	Lucian	... ..	1687
14.	Newton's Principia. First Edition. (Rare and valuable)	... ..	1687
15.	Milton's "Paradise Lost," with "Sculptures"	... ..	1707
16.	Belisaire	... ..	1767
17.	Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel." A fine Quarto Edition	... ..	1805

The visitors afterwards had tea in the Schoolroom, supplied by Mr. and Mrs. Dicker, at a moderate charge.

The two last places included in the day's programme were Weir Rock and Barlynch Priory.

Barlynch Priory.

Colonel BRAMBLE gave a brief description of what now remains of the building. He said the lofty wall running back in the rear of the cottage towards the river appeared to be the south wall of the church, and the thick fence-wall north of it, occupied probably the position of the original north wall of the church. Several of the apertures of windows of the south wall remained ; at a considerable height, so as not to interfere with the pent-house alley of the Cloister, the remains of which could be distinctly traced in the lower part of the wall, one of the corbels supporting the roof timbers being still *in situ*. Two large blocks of masonry, running from north to south, parallel with the roof and in line with the cottage, probably represented the east side of the cloister, in which would have been situated the Chapter House and Day-room, with the dormitory over. The other two sides of the main cloister had disappeared. That on the south side would have contained the refectory, and the one on the west the workshops and lay-brothers' quarters. If that reading was correct, the extensive block of buildings between the farm house and river could not have formed any part of the main cloistral buildings, but they must have been part of the lesser or inferior cloister, or other adjuncts of the main building. In the gable of the building attached to the farm house there was about the only architectural feature remaining ; a small piece of the tracery from one of the windows inserted in the modern wall. It is pierced with two small quatrefoils.

The party then made an inspection of what now remains of the old Priory.

Dulverton was afterwards reached about seven o'clock.

Thursday.

On Thursday another large party left the "Red Lion Hotel," in brakes, at 9.30 a.m., for Bampton and Tiverton.

Bampton Quarries. 1400944

After a delightful drive along the river Exe, the first halt was made at Bampton Quarries, now owned by Mr. Dunning, J.P., C.C., and worked by a company. The party were met by Mr. J. Yates, the manager, who kindly showed the visitors over the quarries, which cover an extensive area.

Mr. USSHER again acted as guide, and described the geological formation of the stone. He pointed out that a distinctive feature of the Bampton stone was the large amount of "chert" or flint it contained. This made it a superior road stone. He also mentioned that St. Peter's Church at Tiverton was built from the stones of a worked-out quarry at Bampton. These black limestone beds of the Culm Measures in the carboniferous formation, judging from the age of Bampton Church Tower, had been worked for at least 600 years. The principal structures in the district are built from it, including the county and other bridges.

Bampton Church.

The party next proceeded to the Parish Church, which is dedicated to St. Michael.

Mr. J. T. PERIAM gave some very interesting details with regard to the edifice, which he said had been recently restored under the direction of Mr. C. H. Samson. In his opinion the church originally consisted of chancel and nave. He was under the impression that the tower was added at a later period, owing to the class of stone used in it. The walls came from the ordinary rock of the country, but the tower was built from the limestone of the neighbourhood. Probably in the

15th century, when the Bouchiers were Lords of Bampton, the north wall was added, but whether there were chapels at the eastern and northern ends he could not say. A blocked window in the north aisle seemed to indicate that some building existed there. The screen was now in its original position, but it was unfortunately mutilated at the end of the 15th century. Bampton Church was restored a year or two ago. The roof was dilapidated, and the job looked almost hopeless, but most of the old timber had been put back. The quaint stained window was probably inserted by John Bourchier, second Earl of Bath, 1540. In a vault where the organ now stood, was found a tomb containing several ridged coffins, but the workmen, unfortunately, did not take the dates. The tomb was understood to be that of the first Earl of Bampton. There was also a monument to the Tristram family, who used to live at Duvale. There were also tombs of the Lucases, who formerly lived at the Castle, and owned much property in the neighbourhood. The Bouchier knot could be seen on the screen, and also on the roof bosses.

Mr. C. H. SAMSON, of Taunton, gave some interesting information as to the state of the church before the restoration took place. He said the south wall leaned two feet in one place, and eleven inches in an opposite direction in another. By means of oak corbels, however, the wall, which was solid, was still allowed to lean, whilst the roof was kept straight. The roof was in a very bad state, propped up in all directions, but much of the old oak was used again. It had many excellent bosses also of oak. He did not know what they meant, but most of them were of foliage. The arcade fell over quite two feet, and crushed the timbers in the aisle. They managed, however, to lever it up straight when the roof was on. The well carved screen was found under the chancel arch, and was brought out exactly as found. Very little was done to the chancel.

The visitors found plenty to admire in the church, and they

were especially struck with a fine altar piece, the work and gift of Mr. Cosway, the well-known miniature painter, who was resident at, and said to be, a native of Oakford, just on the other side of the river. On arriving outside the church, Mr. BUCKLE pointed to a piece of stone over one of the south windows, on which he said was a trade mark. There were numbers of them at Tiverton Church, which, he said, was built by woollen merchants.

Bampton Mote.

A climb up rather a steep hill brought the party to the Mote, the main characteristics of which were described by Mr. J. T. PERIAM, who said that having from a remote period been the seat of the governing authority, it would be convenient to mention various matters relating to the past history of Bampton. A description of the origin of the place would, it could not be doubted, take them very far back in the times of Dammonii. It was from the Saxon word *mot*, or *gemot*, a meeting, that this mound, which was an artificial one, got its name of "the Mote," as the seat of the Hundred Mote or Court of Judicature. By the laws of King Edgar, the Burghmote or Court of the Borough was held thrice a year. Bampton was the burg or fortified place, and head manor of the hundred—the parish was still divided into Borough, East, West, and Petton quarters, and the ancient office of portreeve was still in existence there. Risdon says :—"This place was never gelded, for it was the King's demesne," meaning that there was no overlord to intervene between the burgesses and the sovereign. According to another writer, Bampton had originally been an ancient crown lordship, one of the four unhidated royal lordships in Devon; Depeford was then held by two thanes, but the Conqueror had granted it to the Queen as part of her dower. Then some time before Domesday and the Geldroll, the King gave Bampton to Walter de Douay. From Walter's son, Robert de Baunton, the lordship passed through

the Paynells to the Cogans. Thence it passed to the Bourchiers, Earls of Bath, who, as far as was known, were the last owners of the barony who resided at the Castle. In 1336 Richard Cogan had a license from the Crown to castellate his mansion house at Bampton, and to enclose his wood at Uffculme, and three hundred acres of land for a park. Mr. Periam thought the site of the Castle was on a lower level than the Mote, and pointed out the earth fortifications in what is now an orchard.

Mr. Periam was heartily thanked for his remarks.

Luncheon.

After the inspection of the "Mote," the members were entertained at luncheon, by invitation of Mr. J. R. Holland and Mr. C. D. Harrod. The repast was served in the National Schoolroom. Mr. Holland presided, supported by Mr. Harrod and other gentlemen. The CHAIRMAN gave the toast of "The Queen," and afterwards read letters of apology for inability to be present from Mr. Dunning, Mr. Troyte, Mr. Daniel, and the Rev. Preb. Scott, also the Vicar of the parish, Mr. Holmes, who had taken a great interest in the restoration of the church. Speaking on behalf of Mr. Harrod, as well as himself, the Chairman gave the visitors a hearty welcome, and trusted that their visit would be a satisfactory one. He expressed the pleasure it had given him and Mr. Harrod to entertain the members that day.

The Rev. Donald Owen, was asked to say a few words, and he also welcomed the Society to the neighbourhood.

Mr. OWEN said:—"In rising to obey the somewhat unexpected summons of my hosts, Mr. Holland and Mr. Harrod, I avail myself of the opportunity to thank them, not only for their hospitality in the form of an excellent luncheon, doing credit alike to their *cuisine* and their service, but even more for the pleasure and the privilege of finding myself

numbered among their guests, whose varied learning, so modestly indicated by their speakers, is fairly challenged by the easy courtesy and social *bonhomie* of my kindly neighbours at this table, reminding me of days long gone by, and parts of England far remote from my native Devon, when I shared similar enjoyments with my fellow members of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

“In placing my services as a guide to Tiverton most freely at your command, for the remainder of the afternoon, I desire to point out to you the great opening thus afforded for testing and developing the powers and the talents which have made your Somerset Society so justly famous.

“You, if any, I had almost said alone, may succeed in discovering precious objects of interest—natural, artistic, historic, archaic—the existence of which is hitherto utterly unknown to the dwellers in our town.

“And is certainly not even suspected by your amateur guide. Should you find them, the credit will be all your own. Should they escape your search, lay all the blame upon your ignorant and incompetent guide.

“And in your search for souvenirs, in the form of unearched treasures of Tiverton, may you be happier than I was on my return from Upper Egypt, when I was assured that my small but precious collection of Catacomb relics had all preceded me by the last onward bound steamer.

“In the presence of such a learned assemblage, I am painfully aware of the risk I run by quoting from an ancient historical record, and pointing its self-repetition in the annals of this our pleasant modern pilgrimage.

“Am I geographically correct, or is my orientation faulty, in placing your county of Somerset on the sun-rising side of my own county of Devon.

“Then, may the tale come true yet once again, you wise men of the East, and yet more wise ladies, may re-cross the border to your homes to-night enriched with additions to your store of

wisdom, gained under my guidance, in the course of your trip to Tiverton."

The Rev. Preb. BULLER proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Holland and Mr. Harrod for the generous way in which they had entertained those present that day. This was heartily accorded, and the gentlemen named responded.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER moved a combined vote of thanks to all those who had helped to make that meeting such a successful one. He first of all mentioned their President, Sir Thomas Acland, who gave them a very excellent address on the first day. Their thanks were also due to Mrs. Chapman for permission to visit Combe House, the Rev. C. St. Barbe Sydenham, Rector of Brushford, Rev. E. G. Peirson, Rector of Exford, and Rev. Preb. Anderson, Vicar of Winsford, for the hearty welcome given them. He considered that the drive they took to Exford and Winsford on the Wednesday would rank with any that the Society had ever had. Mr. Anderson very kindly received them, in spite of the fact that he was only recovering from a long illness. Mr. Dicker, the schoolmaster at Winsford, about six months ago discovered some Churchwardens' accounts belonging to the parish, and from those dry bones he had extracted a very interesting paper. Their thanks were also due to Mr. Periam, of Bampton, for the assistance he had rendered, and for the copies of his interesting pamphlet. Then they came to their hosts of that day, who had already been thanked, but he (Mr. Weaver) would like to have the privilege of thanking them again for their kind hospitality. The meeting could not have been so successful as it had proved to be without the kind help of their old friend, Mr. Buckle, and also their old friend, Mr. Ussher, who had rejoined them. They also wished to thank their Local Secretary, Mr. G. F. Sydenham, of Dulverton, for the kind services he had given, and who, although a busy man, had rendered them a good deal of help. Last, but not least, they

must not forget their old friend, Colonel Bramble, who had very kindly given them the benefit of his presence.

The vote was heartily accorded.

Mr. BUCKLE said there was one person who had not been mentioned in the vote of thanks, and that was Mr. Weaver himself, to whom their best thanks were due for arranging the details of that meeting. They were also indebted to Mr. Weaver for a very beneficial change in that year's programme, whereby they had varied the objects of interest visited, and had not, as in previous years, included so many churches in the day's excursions. He knew that Colonel Bramble, who had been of the greatest assistance to Mr. Weaver in arranging that meeting, agreed with the change he had mentioned.

The motion was cordially agreed to, and Mr. WEAVER, in responding, said he would not deny that it was a difficult task to arrange an annual meeting of that character, but it was a matter for gratification that his efforts had been appreciated.

Blundell's School, Tiverton.

After luncheon the members drove to Tiverton, where a visit was paid to Blundell's School. While assembled on the lawn in front of the School, the Rev. DONALD M. OWEN gave an address. He said that he was at school there at the age of ten, and stayed there till 1840. He distinctly recollected Frederick Temple, the present Archbishop of Canterbury, who was both a boarder and a day boy, and whose family lived at that time at Uffculme. He remembered Temple winning the Blundell Scholarship, and which sent him to Balliol College, Oxford. Perhaps the most famous schoolboy, contemporary with him (Mr. Owen) was Blackmore, the author of "Lorna Doone," and with whom he corresponded to the end of the famous novelist's life. Great changes had taken place in Blundell's School. It was founded, as they knew, by Peter Blundell, a clothier of Tiverton, who began as a boy in a small

way, being the owner of one horse, with which he carried some serges to London. Wishing to bestow some of his wealth on his native town, Blundell founded this school, at the suggestion of Chief Justice Popham, his adviser, the school dating from 1601, although Peter Blundell's will was of a somewhat earlier date. Not content with building the noble Grammar School, as it was then and is now, Blundell's nephew and clerk Chillcott founded a second school, which still flourished at Tiverton. Blundell's School had varied fortunes, its ups and downs like other schools, up to the time when the boarders became the main body of the school. Originally meant for all, the school-green gradually became absorbed by the boarders, and was closed to day boys, which led to angry feeling in the town, ending in a law-suit, by which the boarders were declared to be no part of the original foundation, and the school was restored to what Peter Blundell founded it for, namely, a school for Tiverton and neighbourhood. But the result of that law-suit was a dead loss to the funds of the school of £7,000. There was also a heavy fall in numbers until a fresh application to the court was made, and the boarders were brought back again. It was then, however, a very reduced school, and in latter years the playground was found to be too small for modern games. Consequently the governing body of the day, mainly assisted by Archbishop Temple's wise counsel, determined to sell the ground on which they were standing, and bought about fifteen acres of ground about a mile out of the town, and built a new school there. They transferred to it, they hoped, all the old traditions, and at present the school was flourishing, gaining some of the greatest honours of the present day, and contributing to all the branches of the learned and other professions boys who were doing honour to the name of the school. Their numbers had been as high as two hundred-and-eighty, but fluctuating like all schools, were now two hundred-and-twenty. They kept up the old custom of speech day. The members of the Association would probably like to

know what changes had taken place inside Old Blundell's. The whole property had been bought by a wealthy brewer (Mr. Ford), who was also a philanthropic man, for he had erected, close to the old school, almshouses for his aged workmen. He had transformed the old school into five private dwelling-houses, without changing very much the exterior architecture of the building. The upper and lower school had a roof of timber brought, as tradition asserts, from the wreck of the Spanish Armada. Those curious about such matters would see how the dates coincided. At all events, when the roof was re-modelled, one of the workmen showed him some of the timber through which the holes had been bored, apparently for bolts used in ship building. Referring to famous headmasters, Mr. Owen named the Rev. Henry Saunders, tutor of Dr. Temple; Dr. Bolton; and the Rev. Thomas Wood, his (Mr. Owen's) grandfather, to whose father members doubtless noticed a memorial in Bampton Church. Mr. Wood, famed in his day alike as a polished scholar, a profound theologian, and a mighty hunter, was also a personal friend of his Bishop, and was once riding in his Lordship's coach (then accounted a great honour), on a visit to Old Blundell's, when the Bishop noticing a Latin inscription over the doorway, asked Mr. Wood to translate it for him, as his eyesight was not good. The old Vicar of Bampton promptly did so, as follows:—

“ Within these walls two mighty monarchs rule,
One in the house the other in the school;
But see, my lord, a sad disaster——
He rules the boys but she the master.”

His married friends would, he hoped, all agree with him that that was a piece of ancient history never to be reproduced.

In the entrance porch to the school was noticed the name of R. D. Blackmore, carved on a bench.

Mr. Owen was heartily thanked for his address.

Tiverton Almshouses.

A visit was next paid to Greenway's Almshouses. Mr. BUCKLE briefly commented on the almshouses in Gold Street, which were comparatively modern, except part of the chapel. A curious feature was that one entrance, by stairs, served for all the houses.

St. Peter's Church.

St. Peter's Church at Tiverton was the next object of interest inspected, the Rev. E. S. Chalk, Curate, welcoming the visitors in the absence of the Rector, the Rev. Preb. Scott.

Mr. BUCKLE gave a detailed description of the architectural features of the building, beginning with the south side of the exterior and the south porch. He said that the church was of a totally different character to anything the Society had seen before during that meeting. He had already mentioned the poverty of most of the churches they had visited during the previous two days, and had pointed out that it was hardly reasonable to expect that they would have elaborately carved work in the churches about Exmoor. But although Exmoor was in itself a poor district, he took it that all the hills around must have been covered with sheep; and Tiverton was the great market for the sale of the wool. They knew all through Somerset that wherever they found much of the woollen trade, they invariably found an exceedingly rich church—a notable tower, or screen, or something or other which denoted the wealth of the town, or it might be only a village, where the merchants made their money. Here in Devon they found the same thing. Tiverton appeared to have been an exceedingly thriving town, dependent mainly upon the woollen trade; and the merchants of Tiverton spent their money very freely for public objects. The school they had just been to was an example of that, founded by a merchant who started from

Tiverton; the almshouses (Greenway's) were another; and there were at least two other almshouses and one other school founded by Tiverton merchants. The Greenway's Almshouses they had passed were founded by the same man who built the whole of that magnificent south side of St. Peter's Church, on which they were now looking with admiration. The chapel, which stood out from the nave, and towered over the porch, was also due to that same John Greenway, who made his money at Tiverton about the year 1500. Mr. Buckle proceeded to say that he had not been able to find out anything concerning the life of Greenway, and he believed that next to nothing was known about him. Mr. Buckle then described the beautiful work he had caused to be erected between the years 1515 and 1518, especially pointing out the magnificent carving over the south porch and round the entire parapet, for the most part emblems of Greenway's mercantile career. They would find that every buttress was decorated with a charmingly sculptured ship in full sail. The church was also remarkable for the number of trade marks carved about it, and there was such a similarity about these marks that the merchants of the day must have had difficulty sometimes in identifying their own. The carving on Greenway's chapel also included a row of ships, represented as sailing on a sea of waves; and under the cornice was a remarkable series of small figures, representing the leading incidents in the life of Christ. There were numerous coats of arms and monograms, among them—*A chevron between 3 covered cups, on a chief 3 sheep's heads erased* for GREENWAY. *Barry nebulée; a chief quarterly, on the 1st and 4th a lion passant guardant, on the 2nd and 3rd two roses* for the MERCHANT VENTURERS of London. *Three clouds radiated in base, each surmounted with a triple crown* for the DRAPERS' COMPANY.

In the centre of the porch was a large achievement in honour of Katherine of York, Countess of Devon, the great lady of the place, who at the time resided in Tiverton Castle. The

coat consisted of COURTENAY and RIVERS *quarterly*, *impaling quarterly*, 1st FRANCE and ENGLAND *quarterly*, 2nd and 3rd BURGH, 4th MORTIMER. It was surmounted by the Courtenay badge, and supported by St. George and a Woman.

On the upper part of the porch was some elaborate sculpture, now almost perished.

Proceeding inside the church, Mr. BUCKLE said there was no hint of Greenway on the north side. The work on that side was done by a merchant whose name began with an S, and that was all that was known about him. His trade mark initial appeared on some of the capitals. Like Greenway, this merchant thought it wise to introduce the Courtenay emblems into his work, and there again was the eagle with a bundle of sticks. The north aisle, from end to end, was practically modern work. It was much narrower within the last fifty years, when the outside wall, with its Norman doorway, was taken down and re-built.

On the north side of the chancel stood the Courtenay chapel, containing probably many magnificent monuments, but chapel and monuments were alike destroyed during the Civil War. The chancel arch retained however on its capitals the Courtenay arms, surrounded by the garter and the Courtenay badges of eagle and pig.

In the Greenway chapel, the wagon roof in stone-work, covered with fan tracery, was to be noted together with the brass on the floor and the Renaissance door. The porch roof was also covered with Greenway badges, and the wall over the church door with richer sculpture of Greenway's providing.

Mr. BUCKLE concluded by drawing attention to two valuable paintings in the church, one of St. Peter in prison, by Cosway, the celebrated miniature painter of the last century, and a native of Oakford, who, it was believed, presented the painting to the church; and the other, representing the Visit of the Magi, by Gaspard de Crayer, a contemporary of Ren-

bens, whose style he imitated. The modern vestry contained a large library of old books and documents.

[At Somerset House are preserved the Wills of John Greneway of Tiverton, "died at London," proved in 1530 ; and of Joane Greneway of Tiverton, proved in 1539. *Ed.*]

Tiverton Castle.

The last place for inspection was Tiverton Castle, which the members next visited. The Rev. DONALD OWEN explained that the building dated from the year 1107. It came early into the possession of the Courtenay family. Afterwards the family broke up into different sections, and the property ultimately got into other hands, until it came into the possession of the ancestors of the present Lord Chancellor. They built what was now called Giffard's Court. The property next passed into the hands of a Mr. West, who intermarried with the Carews, the Castle ultimately coming into their possession, and the late Baronet lived there. It now belonged to the Misses Carew, of Haccombe, who held it in entail for the present Baronet. At present the building was occupied by the great Irish family of Moore, two members of whom were at the front in South Africa. The family wished that every facility should be given the Society for viewing the grounds, and Mr. Owen was asked to thank Miss Moore for her kindness.

This brought the excursions to a close, and the members afterwards had tea at the "Angel Hotel," and subsequently journeyed homewards. The general opinion was that this annual meeting was one of the most enjoyable that the Society has ever had.

Additions to the Society's Museum and Library

During the Year 1900.

THE MUSEUM.

Large India-ink Drawing of Weston-super-Mare, 1831; Knightstone, Weston-super-Mare, in 1820; Drawing of Weston Old Church, 1825.—From the late Rev. Canon BUCKLE.

Stone carving of the Virgin and Child from a farmhouse near Wellington.—From Mr. W. de C. PRIDEAUX.

Four Old Bottles.—From Mr. LAWRENCE.

Tokens:—"Crocomb in Somerset. F.H."—A Spread Eagle. "Robert How, of Taunton, 165—."—From Mr. C. G. W. CAREW.

Correspondence between Mr. Cobbet and Mr. D. Badcock.—From Mr. H. J. BADCOCK.

Some Burmese Idols.—From Mr. FRANKLIN.

Badger Tongs; and two animal's hearts stuck with thorns.—From Mr. JOHNS.

Book of the Churchwarden's Accounts of the Parish of Yatton, 1685; and some Deeds relating to property at Kingswood, Wilts.—From Mrs. SEYMOUR.

Photograph from the Pelley portrait of Blake.—From Dr. WINTERBOTHAM.

Six specimen of *Colias edusa* caught this year about Curry Rivel.—From Mr. H. STONE.

Old Glass Bottle, "J. Collings, Dec., 1794."—From Mr. LAWRENCE.

Small Collection of Minerals.—From Mr. R. M. BARRETT.

Stuffed specimen of the Musk Deer from Sumatra; head of Roebuck; print of Tessellated Pavement at Leicester.—From Miss TUCKER.

THE LIBRARY.

Excerpts from Wills—Chew Magna, Chew Stoke, Bishop's Sutton, Norton Hautville, and Dundry ; 5 vols., manuscript, and Index.—From Mr. F. A. WOOD.

Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, vol. v, pt. 6.

The First Bishop of Bath and Wells.—From the author, Mr. J. A. C. VINCENT.

Egypt Exploration Fund. The Temple of Deir el Bahiri, parts 1, 2, 3, 4. *Mound of the Jew, and the City of Onias ; Antiquities of Tel el Yahudnjeh. Babastis. The Festival Hall of Osorken II in the Great Temple of Babastis. Ahnas el Medineh : The Tomb of Paheri. Deshaskeh. Two Hieroglyphic Papiri from Tanis. Denderah. The Royal Tombs of the First Dynasty*.—From Rev. W. H. LANCE.

Archæological Survey of Egypt. Beni Hassan, parts 1, 2, 3, 4. *El Bersheh*, parts 1, 2. *The Mastaba of Ptahhetep and Akhetetep at Saqqarah*.—From Rev. W. H. LANCE.

Palestine Exploration Fund. Quarterly Statement, January 1880 to October 1899 (January 1881, January 1884, October 1890, January and April 1893, October 1897, January 1898, missing).—From Rev. W. H. LANCE.

Report of the British Association, 1895-99.—From Dr. PRIOR.

Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward I, 1301—1307. Calendar of Documents preserved in France, vol. i, A.D. 918—1206.—From the Public Record Office.

Our South African Empire, 2 vols., 1885 ; *England and her Colonies, Imperial Federation*, 1887 ; *History of the Dominion of Canada*, 1890 ; *Geography of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland*, 1891 ; *Geography of Africa South of the Zambesi*, 1892 ; *Outlines of British Colonization*, 1893 ; *The British Colonies and their Industries*, 1896 ; *The Growth and Administration of the British Colonies*, 1837—1897 ; *The United States and their Industries*, 1899 ; *Tennison and Our Imperial Heritage ; Appendices to Greswell's British Coloniza-*

tion, 1893; *A Legend of the Zitzikama*, 1881; MS. book containing list of Original Articles, Magazines, and contributions to the Press, Advertisements, Press Notices, &c.—From the author, Rev. W. H. P. GRESWELL.

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of Practical Geology.*

INDEX

RECENT
Blown Sand, &c.

EOCENE
Bovey Beds

CRETACEOUS
Upper Green Sand

LIASSIC
Lower Lias & Rhyolite

NEW RED SAND-STONE SERIES

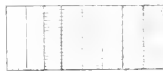
Keuper
 Marl
 Sandstone
 Pebble-Beds
 (and Conglomerates)

Bunter
 Marl
 Sandstone
 Permian & Breccia

CULM
 MEASURES
 Upper
 Middle
 Lower
 Middle and Lower, not separated out

LUNDY I.

Pilton Beds
 Baggy Beds
 Pickwell Down Grits, etc.
 Morte Slates
 Ilfracombe Slates
 Hangman Grits
 Lynton Beds
 Foreland Grits



DEVONIAN
 Upper
 Middle
 Lower
 Slates, Limestone, Volcanic Rocks
 Coblenzen
 Dartmouth
 Slates
 Hornblende Epidiots
 Mica-quartz
 Schists

GRANITE

SEVEN STONES

SCILLY ISLES

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF WEST SOMERSET, DEVON,
 AND EAST CORNWALL

BY W. A. E. USSHER

SCALE 1 INCH=20 MILES

LIZARD HD.

LANDS END

BOLT HD.

THURLESTON

WORSWELL HO

DARTMOUTH

WOODSURY

WYBRIDGE

TOTNES

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
DURING THE YEAR
1900.

PART II.—PAPERS, ETC.

**The Devonian, Carboniferous, and New Red Rocks
of West Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall.**

BY W. A. E. USSHER.

(By permission of the Director-General of H.M. Geological Survey).

THE map accompanying this Paper is on too small a scale to indicate the positions of the smaller New Red pebble bed patches precisely, and to differentiate between Middle and Lower Culm in the St. Mellion outlier. Volcanic rocks have been also omitted for the same reason.

PREFACE.

THERE are two different methods which may be applied in the endeavour to unravel the geological structure of complicated areas.

The first, by a series of observations made during traverses across a district, furnishes the observer with a more or less numerous collection of facts, or apparent facts, which impress on his mind certain conclusions leading on reflection to more

or less rapid and brilliant generalization. This is pioneering work in stratigraphy, the personal coefficient counts in it of course, but the nature of the district counts still more.

Stratigraphical geology was built up in this way by William Smith, and the larger formations were established and sketched out by the great men who succeeded him.

The second method is a far slower process, involving great labour: the storing away of multitudes of facts, seeing everything, and following the evidence as it accumulates, weaving it into as many different hypotheses as it seems susceptible of, and allowing the progress of the work itself to point to the most reliable conclusion.

Stratigraphy, like every other branch of geology, has expanded enormously. The subdivision of formations, the discovery of structures undeciphered by the earlier workers, and the great advancement in palæontological research, whilst it gives less scope for investigation in the first manner, demands more and more of the exhaustive labour that characterizes the second. The geologist who traverses now over ground pioneered before is a free lance provided he does not hand down his ideas on a sketch map. The construction of a geological map, and more especially a government map, is a somewhat fearsome undertaking now-a-days, when there are so many eager amateurs on the look-out for sections which, if opened since the map was made may falsify it in places, or able to select the best time of year to visit districts which were mapped when crops and hedge-growths concealed the surface evidence.

Geological literature has accumulated so enormously that the results of special stratigraphical researches to attract the reader ought to be stated in the clearest possible manner, and summed up so that the maximum amount of information may be gleaned in the smallest possible compass. De la Beche's classic report on the geology of these counties is the exact opposite to this style of writing, and therefore perhaps seldom

read thoroughly or consulted as a work of reference, for which it is in many respects ill-adapted. Yet I make bold to say, that the great value of this report is in the absence of conciseness, precision, and clear statement of opinion from its pages. From beginning to end it is a reflection of the evidence presented to the author during the investigations made by himself and co-workers in the geology of the southwestern counties. His report contains much more detail than his maps, because the evidence at his disposal was too meagre and too conflicting to lend itself to precise statement, and to be focussed in geological boundary lines, and the time taken was too short to produce more than a sketch map of the geology of these counties, which, considering the extreme difficulty of the area and the fact that the lines were often inferred from isolated observations, is a masterly production. Now that the detailed geological maps are being brought out, embracing my work in the New Red rocks, begun in 1871 and completed in 1880, and part of the Culm area, and the South Devon Devonian mapped since the year 1887, I think it may be useful to clear the existing literature on these three formations, for which I am personally responsible, of errors which the progress of the work has demonstrated, and to point out the principal papers, so saving the reader the trouble of referring to pamphlets in which the same subjects are treated in a more crude or less detailed manner.

The perversity of human nature often induces the chance reader to fix on some minor and local figure of description which were better suppressed than accentuated, and to ignore the many qualifications by which statements made from time to time are safeguarded.

The late Corney Grain, describing the recitation craze at "At Homes," pictured the dismay of the hostess when the reciter pointed unwittingly at the one grease spot or oil stain in her otherwise immaculate carpet, which she had hoped would escape detection; and so it may be that the one record

of early misconceptions which ought, like others of a like nature, to have been consigned as fragmentary MSS. to the oblivion of the dust heap, is selected for perusal.

As bearing on the allusion to the different methods of stratigraphical investigation, I may point out the skeleton in my cupboard as a warning. It is entitled, "The Devonian rocks between Plymouth and Looe," and appeared in *Trans. Roy. Geol. Soc., Corn.* This paper is the result of the study of the coast section, between the places mentioned, at a time when the resurvey of the Devonian rocks of South Devon was not contemplated, and when my knowledge of the Devonian was confined to North Devon and West Somerset. The deductions based on the observations are hopelessly wrong. I have spent ten years in mapping the Devonian rocks, and it has taken me this length of time to approximate to understanding the reading of this coast section: why this is so would take far too much space and time to relate, but on this section more than any other the reading of the stratigraphy of the Lower Devonian rocks of South Devon depends.

A summary of geological results was first incorporated by the Director-General of the Geological Survey, in his annual report for the year ending December 31st, 1892. This was continued down to the year ending December 31st, 1896, when it was superseded by a less condensed Summary of Progress, in which the results furnished by the respective officers were more nearly given in their own words. Taken in conjunction with the papers referred to, reference will be made to these reports, of which a list, together with the most important papers, will be given under the heading of the several formations to which they refer (the text of the reports in part at least being printed in the paper), together with the titles of minor papers partly redundant because embodied in those specially selected as works of reference, partly of local interest. I will conclude this preface by a quotation from the introduction to the Summary of Progress for the year 1897,

in which the Director-General thus refers to De la Beeche's maps (on p. 5).

“The mapping which De la Beeche began in the south-west of England was so rapidly executed by him, and the few assistants associated with him, that in a few years he had completed the geological investigation of the whole of Devon, Cornwall, and West Somerset. By the year 1839 the maps of this region, embracing no fewer than fourteen of the Ordnance Sheets, on the scale of one inch to a mile, were published, geologically coloured. These maps were not executed with the detail and precision now attainable on the larger scale employed by the Survey. They were, however, much more minute than anything that had preceded them.”

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL STRUCTURE AND RELATIONS.

A LINE drawn from Minehead southward to Paignton, roughly speaking, separates the Palæozoic rocks on the west from the Secondary rocks on the east. The Palæozoic rocks run irregularly, encroaching eastward of this line between Williton and the Tiverton Valley, and forming masses or inliers surrounded by the Secondary rocks, the largest of which constitutes the Quantocks. Smaller inliers occur to the east of the Quantocks; at and near Westleigh; south of Collumpton, notably in Spraydown, and the Torquay promontory.

To the west of this line the Secondary rocks extend in the Tiverton Valley, and to a very much greater extent in the Crediton Valley; besides these encroaching tongues there are outliers, or isolated masses on the Palæozoic rocks, near Stoodleigh and Hatherleigh.

The Palæozoic rocks consist of the Devonian strata of the North Devon and West Somerset type, and of the South

Devon and East Cornwall type, and the great central area of carboniferous rocks of Culm Measure type which rest on them. The Culm and Devonian boundary runs along a line from Barnstaple by Brushford to Kittisford on the north, and in the south it forms an exceedingly sinuous and irregular line from near Boscastle to Tavistock and Cox Tor on the west of Dartmoor, and from Chudleigh to Ashburton and Holne on the east of Dartmoor.

Great masses of grit or sandstone rocks occur at intervals throughout the Northern Devonian area, marking conditions indicative of shallow water deposition. There are no volcanic rocks, and except at Holwell and Asholt limestones are scarce and imperistent.

The Southern Devonian area, on the contrary, contains very much less arenaceous materials, and these are confined to the lower beds, whilst at certain horizons volcanic rocks abound, and there are great local masses of limestone to the east of the Tamar.

Outliers of Culm Measures are, as far as I know, absent from the Northern Devonian area, and inliers of Devonian do not occur in the Culm. In the Southern area the case is quite the reverse. A considerable tract of Culm Measures forms an outlier with lesser detached fragments between Beer Alston and Quethiock, there are also small outliers near Tamerton Folliott, Saltash (Wearde Quay), and Efford (near Plymouth). There are inliers or detached exposures of Devonian in the Culm area at Chudleigh, Ugbrooke Park and Oldchard Well, and between Ilsington and Bickington on the west of the Bovey Valley—probably also near Lidford.

The Culm and Devonian rocks were subjected to great terrestrial movements, causing a contraction from south to north; in yielding to these their bedding planes were crumpled into an innumerable series of small curves or contortions with axes of plication running from east to west; the contorted strata were further bent into a series of undulations or broad

shallow basins and mounds or depressed ridges. The Culm Measures owe their central position to a broad shallow basin or synclinal curve from beneath which the comparatively shallow water Devonian rocks emerge on the north, and their deeper water representatives crop out on the south.

The stresses to which they were subjected affected the rocks very differently, according to their composition, mode of association, and general homogeneity. The thicker bedded grits were thrown into undulations and beautiful normal and inverted anticlines and synclines, such as may be seen in the Upper Culm Measures by the Torridge, near Torrington, and in the Clovelly and Hartland coast, and in the Lower Devonian grits in the North Devon and West Somerset area, and at Staddon and Mount Edgecumbe in the southern area. Interbedded shales and thin grits were often so broken and displaced by small slides along the axes of overfolds as to present no clearly plicated appearance, of this there are many examples in the Lower Devonian rocks of the southern area, and in places in the Culm rocks of the Exeter type. Hard thin bedded rocks, such as the chert beds of the Coddon Hill series in the Lower Culm are often broken and overthrust as in the case on Ramshorn Down,¹ where the appearances resemble false bedding, to which they were erroneously ascribed. Similar structures are frequent in thin bedded limestones or grits. In the argillaceous rocks of the Culm a tendency to cleavage is not uncommon, although pronounced slaty structure is rare; but in the Devonian it is very prevalent, as also fine secondary cleavage, and in places strain slip cleavage (*Auswaschungs Klivage*). In interlaminated shale and grit and interfimed rocks, and in thinly laminated grits, which at certain horizons are locally frequent in the Lower Devonian of the southern area, cleavage has very rarely taken place, but the tendency to it is shown in the puckering of the planes into a series of minute contortions — described as *gnarling*. In the most

1. The British Culm Measures, p. 134.

southerly district of Devonshire, between the Start Point and Bolt Tail, the rocks correspond in types to those in the Lower Devonian area on the north of them, but they have been converted into mica and quartz schists, and the gnarling contortion and strain slips are much more frequent and intense.

In the Torquay promontory the rocks are shown to be excessively contorted, vertical junctions with zig-zag folding being frequent. On the whole the Devonian rocks of North Devon and West Somerset are not nearly so thrust, contorted and broken, and are much more regular in their distribution than those in the southern area.

The irregularity in the boundary and distribution of the Culm and Devonian in the southern area has been already alluded to. This irregularity and the differentiation in the effects of the terrestrial movements seems to have been very largely, if not entirely, due to the obstructive presence of the granite masses among them during the movements. The apparent effects of these masses on the strikes of the Palæozoic rocks has been already discussed in another place,¹ and the illustrative maps then published bring out many of the points in the above description. The movements affecting the Palæozoic rocks took place during the long interval which elapsed between the final deposition of the carboniferous rocks and the formation of the earliest Secondary rocks, viz., the New Red sandstone series.

Not only were the Palæozoic rocks folded and contorted, but during that lapse of time they were so extensively denuded that the whole series of the Culm Measures were removed from the anticlinals as well as in places, the Upper, Middle, and part of the Lower Devonian, to permit of the deposition of the New Red rocks on the upturned edges of the Foreland grits at Porlock and Minehead, and of the Lower Devonian rocks at Paignton, Slapton, Thurlestone and Cawsand.

Taking the extreme discordance between the Palæozoic

1. The British Culm Measures. Part II.

rocks and the earliest deposits of the New Red sandstone series into account, and the unbroken sequence which that series presents from base to summit, although it is highly probable that the lower beds correspond to continental Upper Permian horizons, it seems to me, even if the base of the Bunter could be clearly proved, far better to group the rocks together, as De la Beche has done, under the old term, New Red sandstone formation or series, than to use a term for the lower beds, which, in a general sense, would seem to group them with the Palæozoic rocks from which they are as sharply marked off as possible, and to separate them from strata with which they are most intimately connected.

The northerly attenuation of the New Red sandstone series and the successive conformable overlap of its lower members, and their disappearance on the margin of the Lower Devonian rocks near Williton, seems unquestionably to point to a greater development in the English Channel valley. Whether as I believe the New Red of the South Western counties was in pre-Keuper times an isolated basin, at least as far as the other English New Red areas are concerned or not, is a speculative question, as also the manner of its deposition, and into the consideration of these I do not propose to enter.

In the lower beds of the New Red series basalts, andesites, etc., occur seemingly at different horizons. They form local clusters, each cluster representing fragments of a once continuous sheet of lava emanating from a local source, but there is nothing whatever to warrant the supposition that the clusters are relics of a continuous volcanic horizon, although proximate clusters may have been in some cases once connected. These patches of lava contributed materials to the breccias which were subsequently accumulated, so that it is difficult to gauge their former extension from the fragments spared by denudation.

The Olivine basalts of Dunchideock form the most southerly group, and lie almost directly on the Culm Measures. The

horizon at which they would occur, had the series been prolonged southward to the coast, is above the limestone boulder breccio-conglomerates of Watcombe and Petitor crags, which crop out from under the rubbly breccias with quartz porphyry boulders at the base of the cliff at Shaldon; so that, either through concealment by conformable overlap, or through attenuation northward, about 500 feet of strata have disappeared between Watcombe and Dunchideock.

The extreme irregularity of the boundary of the New Red at its junction with the Culm Measures north of Exeter, and the presence of the Culm Inlier of Spraydown, indicate deposition on a very uneven floor, whether fluvatile, fluvio lacustrine, or marine in its nature, it is probable that the scour of narrow channels would give rise to a slower rate of accumulation in them than in the broader areas of deposit, so that it is extremely difficult to ascertain any definite sequence in the rocks in which the traps of the Killerton, Silverton, Crediton, and Tiverton districts occur.

The most northerly patch of trap is met with at Coleford Lodge, in association with an outlier of Lower New Red which occurs on the high ground round Stoodley Beacon.

On the north side of the Crediton valley and from thence along the Culm to the Tiverton valley the marginal deposits of the New Red are of a more or less earthy and gravelly nature and of local derivation, they mantle irregularly upward encroaching on the Culm summits, and on the north of the Crediton valley form a chain of outliers from Stoodley Beacon eastward to the vicinity of Westleigh. How far these gravels may have extended over the Palæozoic area it is impossible to say, but it is legitimate to suggest that as torrential or fluvatile materials partly mixed with screes or weathered rubble they may have carried the drainage of the higher lands into the deeper areas of deposit; thereby accounting for the occasional presence of fossiliferous Devonian

fragments in the breccias.¹ From Westleigh northward the Lower New Red rocks exhibit as definite a sequence as the overlying members of the series, their boundary with the Devonian rocks up to their final disappearance through conformable overlap being comparatively regular.

By terrestrial movements in pre-cretaceous times the secondary rocks were tilted eastward, with local differentiation in the direction of the uplift, according to the obstruction afforded by the trend of the Palaeozoic masses. Thus the general dip is eastward, but off the area between Stogumber and Porlock it is northerly. These movements, acting from east to west, broke the New Red rocks into a series of faults, trending generally north and south, but with local differentiation and cross faulting. Examples of this are well shown in the geological map and sections accompanying my paper published in 1889.² Very excellent examples of faults, chiefly on the strike, are to be found affecting the junction of the Keuper sandstones and Budleigh pebble beds, and frequently cutting out the latter altogether between Uffculme and Ottery St. Mary.

Between Wiveliscombe and Thorn St. Margarets, where my survey of the New Red sub-divisions began in 1871, faults prevented the recognition of the Lower Marl group as a definite sub-division, until a visit to the south coast section, a year or so later, had shown me their true position, and entailed the re-survey of about 80 square miles. The New Red district of West Somerset was re-investigated three times before the very satisfactory rendering shown in the map above referred to was arrived at.

In the Bridgewater area the faults affecting the New Red which are in this district of Keuper age, run chiefly from east to west, a differentiation due no doubt to the obstructive trend

1. *Vide.* Paper by Rev. W. Downes, Trans. Devon Assoc. for 1881, pp. 293-297.

2. *Proc. Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.* New Ser. Vol. 15. 1889.

of the Mendips and Quantocks, which also accounts for the easterly and westerly strikes in the Bridgewater area and Polden Hills, etc.¹

CHAPTER II.

DEVONIAN.

THE actual re-survey of the Palæozoic rocks was not planned before the year 1888. Prior to that date, in mapping out the lower sub-divisions of the New Red, advantage was taken of the necessity of investigating tracts of Culm rocks in the search for New Red outliers to study their character attentively. In following the alluvia of the streams, and more especially of the Taw and Torridge valleys northward from Okehampton to Barnstaple, chains of connected observations furnished me with ample opportunities for studying the Culm rocks during the years 1877 and 1878.

The mapping of such superficial deposits as were met with in the North Devon area afforded opportunities for the study of the coast section and traverses across the strike of the rocks up stream valleys a mile or two apart: I found the junctions thus obtained were sufficient to map out, by connecting them inferentially, all the main sub-divisions. I had never felt satisfied with my previous attempts at solving the structure of the New Red rocks between Porlock and Cothelstone, as the Devonian rocks on their borders being unexplored it was impossible to say how far the faults affecting them influenced the New Red rocks.

This problem I was permitted to attack from Minehead in 1879, and in a year's time had mapped the Quantocks and a considerable part of the area between the Stogumber valley, Dulverton, and Minehead. This work was done on the old 1-inch map, and although very much more detailed than any

1. See Map II in *Proc. Som. Arch.* for 1891. Vol. 36.

previous or subsequent stratigraphical work in the area, falls very far short of an exhaustive survey.

The late A. Champernowne, who at that time had mapped a part of the Devonian rocks of South Devon in the Totnes and Torquay area, having in a previous visit to North Devon warmly adopted the views put forward by the late Prof. Jukes in 1866, accompanied me on a series of traverses in West Somerset. These resulted in a complete reversal of his views, and, with that openmindedness which characterized him, he joined me in writing a paper descriptive of our expedition. This paper "On the structure of the Palæozoic districts of West Somerset" appeared in the *Quarterly Journal Geological Society* for August, 1879. Subsequent detailed examination of the ground having substantiated its general correctness, this paper, taken in connection with the following, which give the more detailed observations of the area described with the actual mapping, must be regarded as integral portions of the literature of the stratigraphy of the North Devon and West Somerset Devonian area. The papers referred to are, "On the geology of parts of Devon and West Somerset, north of South Molton and Dulverton," *Proc. Som. Arch.* for 1879; part ii of "The Triassic rocks of West Somerset and the Devonian rocks on their borders," *Proc. Som. Arch.* for 1889. A short general paper, "On the Palæozoic rocks of North Devon and West Somerset," which appeared in the *Geological Magazine* for October, 1881 (p. 441), may be taken as introductory to the three mentioned above.

After the Cardiff meeting of the British Association I went to Ilfracombe in order to visit the quarries in the Morte slates, in which the late Dr. Hicks had found fossils, and to see under his guidance the stratigraphical evidence on which his views were based, but in that respect I was disappointed, being shown nothing that I had not seen already.

When the Barnstaple and Lynton railway was sufficiently advanced for inspection, in company with Mr. J. G. Hamling,

of Barnstaple, I examined the cuttings. The results embodied in the "Summary of Progress" for that year (1897) are as follows :—

"The rocks appear to follow each other in ascending succession from north to south. The 'Lynton Beds,' as exposed in the railway-cuttings, consist of bluish-grey irregular slates, slaty limestone and even grits, with patches of decomposed brown material full of fossil casts. The embankment at Dean separates a cutting in Lynton beds from the Hangman series, well exposed in adjacent cuttings on the south, both series giving the same dip near their junction. The 'Hangman Series' is exposed in cuttings at frequent intervals from the embankment at Dean to St. Helen's Church cutting, Parracombe. It consists of buff-brown, green, yellow, and occasionally red and purplish mudstones, sandstones, and grits. The mudstones contain in places fragments of shale, probably indicative of contemporaneous erosion, or of the deposit of mud in surface irregularities of the sediments underneath. At half-a-mile north of Parracombe red grits occur in this series, which strongly resemble the Cockington and other grits in the Lower Devonian series of south Devon, whilst in the green mudstones a great similarity can be traced to rocks on the Wembury coast south of Plymouth, and on the south Cornish coast east of Downton.

The junction between the Hangman and Ilfracombe series is not exposed in section. It seems to cross the line at about a quarter-of-a-mile south of St. Helen's Church, Parracombe.

The Ilfracombe series consists of bluish and silvery slates, occasionally calcareous and with limestone beds (as in cutting south-east of Parracombe and in Lower Rowley cutting), and hard brownish grits which seem by their decomposition to have been in part slightly calcareous, as in the Rowley Cross cutting, in which also quartz veins occur along the divisional planes. At Comer's Ground Quarry, near Westland Pound, calcareous shales or slates, mostly decomposed, rest on some

limestone beds. In the Westland Pound cutting, where there is an appearance of faulting, indications are to be seen of the former presence of calcareous lenticles or films, in which organic structure may occasionally be detected; in one spot the rock is very similar to varieties in the South Hams district. From the Westland Pound cutting, southward, it is not easy to say where a line could be drawn between the Ilfracombe and Morte slates, or whether such a line could be proved in the Westland Pound cutting. At half-a-mile south of Westland Pound, the slates include hard siliceous brown bands, the gritty material in one place showing crushed plication on a small scale. Crinoid structure was recognised at one spot. From this part southward to Spreccott, the slates are greenish, hard, and more or less siliceous. In the Spreccott cuttings very hard, greenish, slaty mudstones are exposed, and both here and near South Thorne there are signs of small thrust-faults.

From the Spreccott cuttings to Button Wood pale greenish slates of the Morte type prevail. Although often showing markings suggestive of small fossils, these strata only yielded recognisable traces of crinoids in two or three places. In general characters they resemble most closely the pale greenish Upper Devonian slates in some districts of South Devon.

Unfortunately, the Button Wood Junction cutting leaves much to be desired. Rubbly igneous rock of the Bittadon felsite type is exposed, the lower part of the section being concealed by talus. North of the felsite the cleavage of the shivered Morte slate seems to dip south at 70° , whilst on the south side dark purple slates, with occasional beds of grit, dip apparently north at 50° , so that unless these appearances can be accounted for by surface disturbances, such as root-intrusion and the like, the felsite may mark a line of fault, separating the Morte and Pickwell series. The felsite is also exposed in a quarry in Sloley's Wood, north of Smitha Park, the surface-evidence to south of it indicating Pickwell beds

similar to those exposed in the cuttings. The cuttings in the Pickwell series show dull purple, red, greenish, and brownish slates, slaty grits, grits, and arenaceous mudstones. Near Chumhill, shaly beds, with intercalated brown decomposed, and friable bands, suggest decomposition of calcareous matter; they may either belong to the Pickwell or Baggy series.

Green slates, or slaty mudstones (Baggy series), with arenaceous bands (resembling parts of the Hangman series) in the upper portion, pass under the brown micaceous grits of the *Cucullæa* zone. The green slaty mudstones recall Upper Devonian slate types in South Devon.

The succeeding cuttings from Cunnilear Wood, southward, expose the bluish-grey argillaceous slates of the Pilton series, with brown decomposed patches of organic remains, and occasional beds of hard fine grit and limestone, showing contortion in several places, as north of Cheffham Mill Viaduct, Northleigh Plantation, near Collard Bridge, and Snapper.

For the last mile the railway runs along the Alluvium."

The re-survey of the Devonian rocks was begun in the Chudleigh and Torquay districts in the year 1887, and carried westward into Cornwall as far as Polperro.

Traverse or hasty work was found to be quite useless, and even detailed mapping in many places gave unsatisfactory results.

Beyond the Looe and Liskeard area the Devonian work has been recently entrusted to the able hands of my colleague, Mr. J. B. Hill, who is engaged on the Falmouth area.

So variable are the rocks of the South Devon area, that it has been found necessary to pay the closest attention to all local types, and to check the work as it advanced by comparison with districts mapped before, searching for fossils no matter how decomposed, and collecting specimens showing the lithological variations.

The work of primary scientific importance was the general delineation of the three main divisions, viz., the Upper,

Middle and Lower Devonian. In the Torquay, Totnes and Newton Abbot area, in spite of the numerous faults which cut up the highly contorted strata, it was possible to do this owing to the discovery of fossils by Mr. Lee and Mr. Champernowne, and the extension of these discoveries to new localities; moreover, the development of the limestones greatly facilitated the work, which was confirmed by a visit in 1888 from Messrs. Gosselet, Kayser, Holet, Frech and Tschernyschew. Subsequently Prof. Gosselet, Dr. Kayser, M. Frech, Prof. R. Jones, Dr. H. Woodward, and the late Prof. A. H. Nicholson kindly assisted me by bringing their expert knowledge to bear on the fossils collected.

A paper was communicated to the Geological Society, entitled, "The Devonian Rocks of South Devon." *Quarterly Journal Geological Society*, August, 1890, p. 487. As stated on p. 490: "The area to which this paper more particularly refers lies north of the river Dart and east of Dartmoor." As will be seen (on p. 499): This paper was not intended to be a final communication as regards the relations of the components of the Lower Devonian, even in respect to the Torquay and Paignton area. There is no mention in it of the Dartmouth slate series, which forms the southern part of the Kingswear promontory. The relations of the Dartmouth slates had not then been worked out, and it was found impossible to dogmatize as to the sequence of the faulted Lower Devonian rocks of the Torquay and Paignton area, until in the further progress of the work sufficient evidence had been obtained. In the above paper (p. 490), and in the Report of the Director General for the year 1892 (p. 254), the Middle Devonian slates are said to pass downward into the Lower Devonian by intercalation of shales or slates and grits. This may locally be the case, but later researches have shown that appearances of intercalation may be produced by the repetition of sharpuplications of grits at their junction with the slates, and, although it is quite possible that the uppermost Lower Devonian

strata may be slates or shales with beds of grit or sandstone in places, all statements which appear to give prominence to such a view were better suppressed than accentuated. The progress of the survey to the west of the Torquay and Paignton area permitted me to follow the Lower Devonian rocks up till the end of 1894, without, however, obtaining anything sufficiently conclusive to reconcile the numberless seeming contradictions that the local evidences of their sequence presented. The survey of the Lower Devonian, at that time carried on as far as Polbathick and Donderry, was then temporarily abandoned, with the numerous problems successively presented during the survey, unsolved.

In the Report for the year 1894, based on notes contributed by me to the Director General; there is some confusion in the statement of results, as will be seen in the following quotation: "Pushing the survey of the three great sub-divisions of the Devonian system across the south-west of Devonshire into Cornwall, he (Mr. Ussher) has been able to recognize and trace the continuation of the Lower Devonian, Lincombe and Warberry grits and slates. These strata extend through the southern part of the Devonian area, and are exposed along the coast line, as at Revelstoke, where they are traversed by intrusive felsitic rocks, while they also include Diabase sills and bosses. The general lithological characters of this sub-division are marked by the want of persistence of its different members, and the variations in the intercalation of the slates and grits. The slates and hard grit beds of the Kingswear promontory and Revelstoke are extensively developed, besides the grits and sandstones of the Lincombe and Warberry series."

In this paragraph the Lincombe and Warberry grits are confounded with the Dartmouth slates and grits, and said to occur on the Revelstoke coast in one place, whilst in the concluding sentence they are spoken of as two different groups. The concluding sentence is right. The Revelstoke grits and slates are the grits and slates of the Dartmouth and Kingswear

promontory series; but owing to faults of which I had then no clue, both in the Revelstoke area and between Plymouth Sound and Downterry, there was not sufficient evidence to enable me to separate them from the higher horizons, to which I had given local names. At the end of 1894, the Lower Devonian succession was as indefinite as it was left in the paper communicated to the Geological Society in 1890. I had been unable to piece together a Lower Devonian succession which would apply throughout the districts between Torquay and Downterry. During the years from 1895 to 1898 inclusive, my attention was devoted exclusively to Middle and Upper Devonian rocks and Culm Measures, the area surveyed taking in the south part of Dartmoor. This district produced a new crop of problems; so that when I was free to devote a part of the year 1899 exclusively to the continuation of the Lower Devonian rocks, by the survey of the Looe district between Downterry and Polperro, I had sowed, like Cadmus, an overwhelming array of conflicting materials to be subdued. But for the specimens collected as types during the progress of the work, it would have been impossible to remember the Lower Devonian types over so large an area with sufficient distinctness for comparison with those of the Looe area. Amongst these, whilst turning them over in connection with the preparation of Geological Survey memoirs, I had, by the aid of a paper of the late J. E. Lee, identified organisms found at Piskey's Cove in the Revelstoke coast, and at Portwrinkle on the Downterry coast, as the honeycombe layers of *Pteraspis* scales—an identification kindly confirmed by Mr. Smith Woodward; so that, prior to the survey of the Looe area, I was prepared to recognize the Dartmouth slates as an important subdivision and not surprized to find that the variegated purple, green, and buff slates of Polperro and Talland, with horizons of Pteraspidian remains, and hard beds of grit or quartzite were identical in character with the Dartmouth slates of the coast from Scabbicombe sands to Slapton sands,

with those of the Erme mouth, Revelstoke, and Wembury coast, and of the Portwrinkle and Downton coast. However, with consistent perversity the Looe area gave conflicting evidence as regards the position of the fossiliferous Looe beds, which were said to be Gedinnian (that is, to belong to a lower series than had been recognized in the Lower Devonian of South Devon), and that of the Dartmouth slate group. The fossiliferous slates and grits of Looe recalled to my mind rocks in the Plymouth coast section, and rocks in the exceedingly difficult area around Kingsbridge, Slapton, and Torcross, and even displayed certain affinities to rocks in the Torquay promontory. In the Torquay promontory the Dartmouth slates are not represented, consequently the identification of the fossiliferous Looe beds there would prove them to be above the Dartmouth slates.

As far as the Looe District is concerned, the coast evidence, rendered unsatisfactory by fault boundaries, favours the idea that the Dartmouth slates or Polperro beds are the lowest member of the Lower Devonian in the area east of Polperro.

The inland evidence presents us with a mass of hard grits with *Pteraspis* remains, associated with the characteristic red and green Dartmouth slates on Bindown, dying out westward and with no apparent representation of the fossiliferous Looe beds on the north of it, such as one might expect to find were it an ordinary anticline. This counter evidence might be due to fault; but as it is, taken in connection with the age ascribed to the fauna, the sequence given further on must not be regarded as an absolute opinion, but simply as the best explanation to accord with all the stratigraphical facts at my disposal, and that entirely without prejudice to an entirely different complexion being imparted to the question by expert palæontological researches in the area, which are sadly needed.

The mapping of the Looe district necessitated the revision of a considerable part of the Lower Devonian area, as it enabled me to trace faulted boundaries and so to limit as far

as possible the horizon of the Dartmouth slates. In the course of this work the Torquay area was studied again with rather better results.

The more detailed account of the survey of the Looe area appears in the Summary of Progress for the year 1899.

During the progress of the Survey of the Middle and Upper Devonian rocks many a paper might have been written on the results obtained from time to time by tracing volcanic horizons and the discovery of badly preserved fossils, which taken in connection with stratigraphical facts and lithological characters, were enough to establish the existence of definite horizons. But the statements which appeared in the Official Reports and Summaries of progress were deemed sufficient.

They are as follows :—*Report of Director General of Geological Survey* for the year ending December 31st, 1893, pp. 256-257 : “ In the progress of the survey of the Devonian rocks of South Devon, the Plymouth area has been brought into connexion with those of Newton Abbot and Torquay, and the same sub-divisions have been found to hold good in it as have been established further to the east. Thus the presence of Upper Devonian rocks has been proved by the discovery of the characteristic *Entomides* near Tor Point, on the west or Cornish side of Plymouth Sound, in a series of slates which, developed on the north of the Plymouth Limestone, correspond in lithological character to the Entomis-slates of Torquay and Newton Abbot. The igneous rocks, so abundant in the eastern part of the Devonian area, have been traced westwards to Plymouth Sound. Those in the Upper Devonian series seem to be, as at Newton Abbot, for the most part intrusive. The Ashprington volcanic series has been traced continuously from the Totnes district, but in irregular and greatly diminished thickness.”

Report of Director General of Geological Survey for year ending Dec. 31st, 1894, pp. 270-271 : “ The Middle Devonian group, as it is followed westwards, is found still to consist of slates

with occasional traces of volcanic material and local bands of limestone. Rocks probably representing in part the Ashprington volcanic series have been followed into Cornwall, where they are seen at St. Germans.

Upper Devonian strata have been found by Mr. Ussher to be largely developed in the southern parts of the counties of Devon and Cornwall. Thus they are found skirting the Dartmoor Granite, from Kingsbridge Road to Shaugh Prior, not far from Plymouth. In the Plymouth District, they consist of slates with local volcanic materials and a mass of porphyritic diabase at Ford, near Devonport. As they range into Cornwall, they present some specially interesting features. Besides retaining their evidence of contemporaneous volcanic action, they have yielded fossils which prove their stratigraphical position and allow of their being correlated with the Upper Devonian group of other regions. Thus the characteristic *Entomostraca* have been found by Mr. Ussher north-west and east from St. Germans, as well as abundantly at Carkeel, to the north-west of Saltash. The small *Goniatites* and *Bactrites* of Saltern Cove (marking the Büdesheim fauna, that is the Frasnian or lower part of the Upper Devonian group) have been detected by the same observer two miles E.S.E. from St. Germans. These discoveries, coupled with that of *Entomostraca* near Tor Point, in 1893, are of essential service in tracing the sub-divisions of the Devonian system across the ground. Taken in conjunction with the lithological evidence, they show that Upper Devonian rocks are continuous throughout Southern Devonshire and extend into Southern Cornwall."

Report of Director General of Geological Survey for year ending Dec. 31st, 1895, p. 7 : "The area in South Devon, surveyed by Mr. Ussher, stretches across the southern part of Dartmoor and includes a large tract of granite, together with the surrounding Devonian and Carboniferous strata, and the eruptive masses associated with them. The Devonian rocks appear to belong chiefly to the upper division of the system, but though

they occupy a large part of the area, they have proved to be singularly unfossiliferous. Certain contemporaneous volcanic rocks are probably to be referred to the Ashprington series. Limestones and slates in the area surveyed represent the Middle Devonian division, and have yielded *Pleurodictyum* at Staverton. No Lower Devonian rocks appear to occur within the area recently mapped."

From *Report of Director General of Geological Survey* for year ending Dec. 31st, 1896, p. 51: "The only member of the staff engaged in mapping Devonian rocks is Mr. W. A. E. Ussher, who during the past year has been stationed in the extreme west of Devonshire and the borders of Cornwall. The oldest strata mapped by him are the Middle Devonian limestones of the Ashburton district. Certain schalsteins bordering the Ashburton limestone may belong to the same subdivision, and perhaps also a plicated band of calcareous slates at Landulph on the Cornish side of the River Tamar.

The Upper Devonian rocks surveyed last year are on the whole unfossiliferous, and as the grey, greenish, and red slates composing them are devoid of lithological landmarks, such fossils as have been found in them become of importance. Near Warren Point on the banks of the River Tamar north of St. Budeaux, the discovery of a few small *Goniatites* of the Büdesheim type points to the occurrence there of the lower horizons of the Upper Devonian groups, whilst higher strata are indicated by the presence of *Styliola* and of the characteristic *Entomides* on the shores of the River Tamar south of Warren Point, and on the Cornish bank near Weir Point. *Entomides* have also been found midway between St. Budeaux and Tamerton Foliot.

Bands containing *Spirifer disjunctus* occur, on the shores of the Rivers Tamar and Tavy just north of the latitude of Beer Ferris, in slates precisely similar to those containing the same fossil at Druid and Holne Bridge in the Ashburton district. This *spirifer*-horizon seems to represent the 'Petherwin Beds,'

From Meavy northward to Whitechurch Down no fossils except traces of crinoids, and *Aulopora* (?) in one spot, have been found in the slates. In the neighbourhood of St. Budeaux masses of bedded tuff and vesicular rock denote local volcanism in the Upper Devonian period.

Near Dousland and Walkhampton hard dark-grey or green rocks occur, which may be partly of igneous origin and belong either to the Culm Measures or Devonian system. They are possibly an altered representative of the volcanic products which appear to form an intermediate group in the neighbourhood of Tavistock."

In the Summaries of Progress for the years 1897 and 1898 the Devonian strata call for no further mention than is given in the quotations in the next chapter.

The Liskeard area is referred to in the Summary for the year 1899: The strata which immediately succeed the Lower Devonian grits of St. Keyne consist of "slaty mudstones, often splitting prismatically and with cleavage planes that dip generally at low angles, the bedding being frequently shown by vertically undulating suture-like lines." Calcareous slates, with slaty limestone, are exposed in the cutting of the new line, south of Liskeard station, but no persistent calcareous horizon can be traced.

Purple and green Upper Devonian slates occur round Menheniot, and have yielded the characteristic *Entomostraca* near Doddycross and Padderbury.

No boundary between Upper and Middle Devonian can be drawn, and it is probable that these strata are displaced in the Liskeard district by the prolongation of the fault which cuts them off on the west against Lower Devonian rocks, south-east of Menheniot station. Shalsteins and vesicular igneous rocks occur on the east of Liskeard. The Clicker Tor Serpentine is an Ophitic dolerite apparently intrusive.

So far the stratigraphical literature of the Northern and Southern Devonian areas has been treated separately. I have

now to consider those papers which deal with the Devonian areas generally; of these only two claim attention, viz.: "The Devonian Rocks of Great Britain," *Brit. Assoc. Tran. of Sections* for year 1889, and "The Devonian Rocks as described by De la Beche, interpreted in accordance with recent researches," *Proc. Roy. Geol. Soc., Corn., Nov., 1890*. It must be remembered that the actual materials at my disposal, when these papers were written, were, as far as the Southern Devonian area is concerned, derived from the actual survey of the Torquay, Newton Abbot and Totnes districts, and from observations of the cuttings of the S.W.R. between Plymouth and Tavistock.

The British Association paper gives a classification in which the country to the west of the Torquay and Totnes area, is treated separately under the heading of the Western area. As far as my actual survey enabled me to classify the rocks, the table is right, but beyond this, that is as regards the so-called Western area, it forms a good example of the hopeless confusion that is likely to result from basing any ideas as to structure and succession on traverses and disconnected observations, even with an intimate knowledge of the representatives of the same strata in a contiguous area. In this classification the Dartmouth slates are put at the top of the Lower Devonian "(probably.)" Their true position has since been proved to be below the Meadfoot Beds. By a printer's error, or rather through the exigencies of space, the Meadfoot Beds are paralleled with the Gedinnien, instead of with the Coblenzien (Untere Coblenz Stufe) as was intended. With these two corrections and the elimination of the Western area altogether, this classification may be taken in connection with the Geological Society paper on "The Devonian Rocks of South Devon," in which no general table of classification is given.

In the second part of the paper on West Somerset, *Proc. Som. Arch.* for 1889, a general classification of the rocks of N. and S. Devon will be found. In this table by reason of

space, probably, the term "Gedinnien" has been put a line above its proper position, and the query to the position of the Dartmouth slates may be done away with.

To follow De la Beche's descriptions on the old one inch geological map is no light task: following his correlations scattered through the chapter brings to light contradictions which are the inevitable outcome of an attempt to correlate faulted and contorted rocks from insufficient evidence over so wide an area. The paper based on his descriptions of the Devonian rocks brings out, I think, his tremendous powers of observation, far better than either the casual reading of his report or the study of his maps can do. That an individual, whose ignorance of the succession of the rocks of the area west of Totnes has been shown to be profound, should by the careful perusal of chapter iii of De la Beche's report, be enabled to construct a geological map of Cornwall, giving the sub-divisions, which could in any way advance our knowledge of the Devonian and form a basis for future work, is a remarkable tribute to the skill and acumen of De la Beche's powers of observation.

The fault shifting the Lower Devonian subdivisions from the latitude of Plymouth to that of Liskeard has since been proved on the ground by actual mapping, and that alone is sufficient to entitle the paper to a foremost place in the stratigraphical literature of the Devonian. The run of the subdivisions from the absence of sufficient observations is in many cases entirely wrong in the area to which I can speak from personal knowledge, but the correlations of the beds from the Dartmouth slates, *i.e.*, Tolland beds, upwards is in the main correct. The classifications given in part ii of the paper are a distinct advance on that previously published (1889), and in the correlation of the slates of Tolland and those of Watergate Bay with the Dartmouth slates—one of the actual results of my survey of the Looe district—is foreshadowed, and further confirmed by Mr. Fox's discovery of *Pteraspis* at

Watergate Bay.¹ The contrast between the difficulties presented by the North Devon Devonian area and that of South Devon and Cornwall is also clearly brought out.

The problems left unsolved in Devonian stratigraphy may be summed up in the expression of the need I have always felt for definite palaeontological evidence. Fossils are plentiful on certain horizons, but their distorted, fractured, and decomposed condition does not tempt the palaeontologist to desert the well-worn paths to quarries in rocks, whose position in the Devonian series is comparatively defined for areas where stratigraphy affords two or more equally plausible interpretations, a balance of evidence which the discovery of a recognizable fauna would overturn. A careful study of the Looe fauna, taken in connection with the red fossiliferous beds in the Plymouth coast section between Boveysand Bay and Audurn Point, with the fossiliferous shales and grits of the Kingsbridge area at Ringmore Churchstow, Slapton, Beeson, Ford, and Tinsey Head, and of the Lincombe Hill, New Cnt, and Smuggler's Cove beds of the Torquay promontory, is urgently needed. I select these localities from a host of others in which fossils occur, as but for the older date ascribed to the Looe fauna, I should be inclined to consider that the Looe beds were represented in them, and prove to be in the Coblenzien, either above or in the Meadfoot beds as a horizon locally distinguishable, in which case the Lower Devonian rocks represented in the districts east of Looe would consist of Upper and Lower Coblenzien and the Dartmouth slate series, the latter being the oldest subdivision.

As far as the Start and Bolt rocks are concerned, they have been shown by the survey of the area to have originally consisted of sediments similar to those in the Devonian area, and of igneous rocks which were originally of basic origin. They do not appear to have undergone the stress of any terrestrial movements anterior to those experienced by the Devonian

1. Trans. Roy. Geol. Soc., Corn. Vol. 12, part 5. 1900.

rocks, although much more intensely distorted and folded. As far as a minute survey enabled me to judge, the boundary between the altered and unaltered rocks was not a persistent stratigraphical line and betrayed no evidence of being due to faults or unconformability. In inclining to regard these rocks as metamorphosed Devonian sediments and diabases, I would rather accentuate than suppress the fact that the line of metamorphism which suggests the contrary view is very clearly marked.

In the Report of the Director General for 1892, pp. 254-255, this area is referred to. I give the Report *in extenso* here, as it contains opinions which were modified by the subsequent progress of the work: "The Maps of Devon and Cornwall were the first on which the Geological Survey began its operations. The region which they represent, besides the importance of its mineral industries, is one of great geological complication, which could not be properly worked out on maps of so small a scale as one inch to a mile, and so inaccurate in their topography. Moreover, at the time when these maps were made, geological science was far from being so well equipped as it now is for attacking such problems as are presented by the rocks of the south-west of England. It has long been recognised, therefore, that a total re-survey of that region was needed; but the state of progress of the survey of other parts of the country has hitherto prevented this work from being undertaken on an adequate scale. But as the eventual re-survey, which must sooner or later be carried out, will be greatly facilitated by an accurate determination of the stratigraphical horizons of the Devonian rocks, and a detailed mapping of these in some one district, Mr. Ussher has been employed in conducting these operations in the South of Devonshire. By a sedulous scrutiny of the ground he has been enabled to detect the presence of organic remains previously unnoticed, and by their aid to distinguish and trace the three great divisions of the Devonian system over the district

between Newton Abbot and Plymouth. According to his observations, the following grouping may now be considered as established both by palæontological and stratigraphical evidence :—

- 1.—*Upper Devonian*.—Slates, lying on Goniatite limestone in the limestone areas, and with local volcanic rocks.
- 2.—*Middle Devonian*.—Slates, limestones, and volcanic rocks. The Limestones are developed in a local or sporadic manner, and in the intermediate districts they are replaced by volcanic rocks (the Ashprington Series), while their basement beds are represented by occasional calcareous bands and lenticles in the slate bounding the volcanic series.
- 3.—*Lower Devonian*.—Red and grey grits, sandstones, and shales, apparently passing upward into the Middle Devonian slates by the irregular intercalation of grits with slates.

The strata have been so excessively folded, fractured, and cleaved that their true order of sequence is difficult to trace upon the ground. But the existence of certain well-marked groups of rock, characterised by special fossils, has enabled Mr. Ussher to trace a zone of Lower Devonian grit, extending from Staddon Point, near Plymouth, to Sharkham Point, near Brixham, and to recognise certain belts of rock in the Middle Devonian group, closely resembling each other, to the north and south of that zone. One of the most interesting portions of this region includes its most southerly promontories from the Bolt Tail to the Start Point, where a series of mica-schists, quartz-schists, and other crystalline metamorphic rocks has long offered some difficult problems to geologists. Mr. Ussher has observed that among these rocks some green schists, probably altered diabases, present much resemblance to certain decomposed calcareous and volcanic materials, locally forming the base of the ‘Ashprington Series.’ He

finds no signs of discordance or dislocation at the junction of the schists with the comparatively unaltered slates. He thinks the varieties of mica-schist, to be comparable to the Devonian Slates and interlaminated grits and shales on the north, though greatly more gnarled and plicated. He believes that the Lower Devonian grits form an anticlinal range, re-appearing between Beeson and the Thurlestone coast amongst a series of Middle Devonian slates, volcanic rocks, and passage-beds between the Middle and Lower Devonian; and he concludes that in all probability the green rocks, mica-schists and quartz-schists are really metamorphosed Devonian sedimentary and igneous rocks.

During the progress of the field-work in South Devonshire, a large series of specimens, sent up by Mr. Ussher, has been sliced and subjected to microscopic investigation, by the petrographer to the Survey, Mr. J. J. H. Teall, F.R.S., who reports that the detailed examination of the rocks from the metamorphic area of South Devon has brought to light the fact that the previously published descriptions of the green varieties of rock were very imperfect. The specimens which have been least altered by surface-agencies consist essentially of hornblende, albite and epidote. In altered specimens hornblende is more or less replaced by chlorite; and when this is the case calcite is usually present. The hornblende is either uralitic or actinolitic in character, never compact. The felspar is water-clear, and usually without any trace of cleavage or twinning. It has been definitely determined to be albite in one case, and from its uniform character in all the slides examined there can be no doubt that this is the dominant if not the only species present. The association of albite with hornblende, epidote, chlorite and calcite has been described by Lossen in his various papers relating to the modification of the diabases associated with Devonian rocks in the Hartz. Quartz, which had previously been supposed to form an important constituent of these rocks, appears to be comparatively scarce.

Besides studying the rocks of the metamorphic area, Mr. Teall has examined many others both of sedimentary and igneous origin, from the Devonian and Culm areas; but the only points which in his opinion appear to be of sufficient importance to deserve mention in the present Report are (1) the recognition of quartz-albite veins and (2) the proof that certain dolerites have been rendered schistose by dynamic action without the conversion of the augite into hornblende."

In the above grouping, as I have already mentioned, the existence of a passage series of slates and grits between Middle and Lower Devonian has not been proved. The Lower Devonian consist of sandstones and hard grits (the Staddon series), with shales and slates, dark slates with hard grits and calcareous bands locally stained red (the Meadfoot series), and of variegated slates with hard grits (the Dartmouth series). The Beeson grits may be synclinals, and in any case the opinion above given must have been qualified by such phrases as "may or might possibly." I cannot without palæontological evidence prove that Middle Devonian rocks occur in the Kingsbridge and Torcross district, so the correlation of the Ashprington series with the Hornblende epidote schists is not justified.

CHAPTER III.

CARBONIFEROUS.

BETWEEN the years 1869 and 1871 I made my first acquaintance with carboniferous rocks in the field, and from Yatton, Midsummer Norton, Frome, Cheddar, and Axbridge, mapped most of the area covered by that formation from the Lower limestone shales upward to the Coal Measures as far as included in sheet 19 of the old series Geological Survey Map. In after years in carrying on my work in the New Red sub-

divisions I mapped the Cannington limestone, the Westleigh and Spraydown inliers, and in 1877 and 1878 carefully studied the Culm Measures along the river valleys from Okehampton to Barnstaple. No attempt was made to map out any subdivisions in the Culm Measures, or to follow the Lower Culm rocks along their margin, the Culm area being investigated officially solely for the purpose of ascertaining the presence or absence of New Red outliers, and of mapping the alluvia and old gravels, etc., of the principal rivers and their tributaries. Between the years 1880 and 1887 I was engaged on Jurassic rocks, Lias, Rhœtic, and Keuper, in Lincolnshire, Worcestershire, and Warwickshire, and on drifts in Sussex.

Fearing lest the results of my study of the Culm rocks might altogether be lost, I obtained leave to bring them forward at the meeting of the British Association in 1886, and an abstract of the paper appeared in the *Transactions* for that year. The paper was subsequently published in the *Geological Magazine* in January, 1887. In the summer of 1887 I had an unexpected opportunity of renewing my acquaintance with the Culm rocks, in completing the parts of the old one-inch Geological Survey Map which had not been investigated since De la Beche's Survey; Lower Culm rocks were then noted, but no attempt was made to draw a boundary for them. However, by the year 1892 I thought it advisable to bring together the results I had obtained from actual survey, and so to amplify and extend the previous communications as to supersede them. This paper, entitled "The British Culm Measures," appeared in the *Proceedings* of the Somerset Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc. for 1892. It was divided into two parts: the first, dealing with the literature stratigraphy and extension of the Culm Measures in England and on the Continent; the second, discussing the probable causes of the abnormal distribution of the Culm and older rocks of the south-western counties in the areas surrounding the granite masses of Devon and Cornwall.

The use of one or two unhappy phrases¹ in the latter part of the paper led to an entire misconception of its scope and meaning, and to a display of hostility, for which I was for a long time unable to account.

Since the British Culm Measures was written, I have had ample opportunities of tracing the rocks in the field in districts

1. The phrases to which I allude will be found on pp. 206 and 207 of the Somerset Arch. *Proceedings* for 1892, and are italicized in the following quotations: "Whatever may be the derivation of the Palaeozoic rocks of Devon and Cornwall, their extent and development points to the removal and redistribution of very great masses of pre-existing rocks, and as no rocks other than the granites seem to exhibit an unconformably inlying position amongst them, from Bristol to the Land's End, it is difficult to resist the suggestion that granites, or rocks capable of conversion to granite by *in situ* metamorphism, were actually levied under contribution to supply part at least of the materials."

The second passage referring to the age of the granite, taken in respect of the probable subterranean connection of the various masses, is as follows:—"The second restriction, for reasons before stated, renders the post-carboniferous upheaval or eruption almost unthinkable, and would almost necessitate the *genesis of granite (in its present form) in situ by the remelting of a pre-existent rock.*"

A paper was written by General MacMahon to combat what were supposed to be my views on the genesis of granite.

The then President opened the discussion by crediting me with a knowledge of petrology, which I regret to say I do not possess. Passing over divers hard things said, I take this opportunity of thanking my friends, Messrs. Teall and Watts, for standing up and trying to point out that the drift of my observations was quite misunderstood.

I could not defend myself for the simple reason that I was ignorant of the *casus belli*. To me the General was simply tilting at a windmill, and trying to be facetious over the north and south movements. The sense of injustice is apt to rankle, so at last I wrote to Mr. Hudleston, and enquired what it was all about. To my horror he told me that I was credited with the belief that the Devon and Cornish granites might have resulted from the *in situ* metamorphism of ancient rocks that were not granitoid, and might even have been stratified rocks.

Going through the Paper I saw that the phrases italicized would bear that interpretation, from which, as it appears, the quotation from the late J. A. Phillips, on p. 206 (*viz.*, the statement "that neither granites nor elvans could result from the rearrangement, by heat or otherwise, of the constituents either of one or of any number of such slates" as are given in his table of analyses), had not sufficiently safeguarded me.

I do not believe, or ever did believe, that the theoretical pre-existent masses were other than granite "of sorts." But in regrettable ignorance of the vagaries of the petrological mind, I put in the objectionable alternatives for possible disciples of metasomatosis, that I might "by all means gain some."

My friend, Mr. A. R. Hunt, with characteristic chivalry, came forward in defence of the oppressed, thereby demonstrating the absurdity of crediting a man with ideas as to genesis of granite who confounds melting and fusion. He is right. Messrs. Teall and Watts were right. The General's paper was not written as a contribution toward the solution of this simply stratigraphical and mechanical problem, it was not meant to throw any light on it, and it didn't. The admirable paper "On Rocks of igneous origin on Dartmoor," by the same author, Q. J. G. S. for Aug., 1894, renders this the less regrettable.

before unknown to me. To Mr. Fox I am indebted for most of these. The announcement of his discovery of *Radiolaria* in the Chert beds of the Coddon Hill series, attracted attention to the Lower Culm Measures specially, although that discovery does not facilitate the actual mapping of the subdivisions of the Culm rocks. In 1897, for the first time, the sub-division of the Culm was attempted on 6-inch maps in the area north of Tiverton.

In this area and in the Culm districts of Ashton and Trusham, I found that a line between the Lower Culm Measures, which do not contain grits, and the shales and grits above them is comparatively easy to trace, whilst no absolute line of demarcation can be drawn between the different types in the areas composed of shales and grits.

Hence, although there are some reasons for including shales and grits, locally, in the upper part of the Lower Culm [*Goniatites*, in Mr. Vicary's collection, having been obtained in the Bonhay Road section, between St. David's and St. Thomas' Stations, Exeter, and in grits and shales near Pinhoe Church], the inclusion of the Exeter type in the Middle Culm Measures is more desirable than in the Lower, in which it is bracketed in the classification in the British Culm Measures, p. 115.

Mr. Fox¹ has shown that the term grit is inapplicable to any of the beds of the Coddon Hill series. He has also pointed out that my ascription of plication fractures to false bedding in the illustration of the Ramshorn Down section is quite wrong. For both corrections I am his debtor.

As regards Herr Dalmer's views as to the relative age of the Wildenfels and Chemnitz Hainischen Culm (in p. 177 British Culm Measures) there is a serious error of transcrip-

1. Messrs. Fox and Hinde. Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. for Nov., 1895. Vol. 51, p. 615 and p. 625. The Lower Culm were not sub-divided prior to 1897. The Ramshorn Down district was mapped on the old 1-inch in 1887. I have had no opportunity of revising it in detail as has been done at Ashton, &c., this year, on 6-inch maps.

tion, the part of the sentence referred to should be "Herr Dalmer considers the Wildenfels Culm *older* than the Chemnitz Hainischen."

In the above respects "The British Culm Measures" needs emendation, otherwise it merely needs amplification as far as the results of subsequent work given in official reports tend to the solution of problems left unsolved in 1892. So that the following notes may be regarded as a sequel to it.

BRITISH CULM MEASURES. *Part III.*

1.—Extension of the Culm Measures. 2.—Sub-divisions of the Lower Culm. 3.—Altered Lower Culm Measures. 4.—Volcanic rocks associated with Lower Culm Measures. 5.—Relations of the Middle and Lower Culm Measures.

1. EXTENSION OF THE CULM MEASURES.

Beer Alston and St. Mellion. It was not until the year 1897 that the progress of the work allowed of the tracing out of the Culm rocks discovered in 1888 in the S.W.R. cutting near Beer Alston. On the Devon side of the Tamar south of Calstock, and on the Cornish side north of Calstock, and at Pentillie, they form outlying masses of shales and sandstones on the Upper Devonian slates, but in the district surrounding St. Mellion they cover an area of from 8 to 9 square miles, extending from the Tamar at Cothele and Halton Quay on the east, to Crendle Down and Hammett Down on the west. One of the most marked features in this tract is the conical flat-topped hill of Lower Culm rocks called Cadson Bury. The boundaries of the Culm with the Devonian are frequently faulted, and in many cases where the sinuous trend of the boundaries seems to denote natural junctions, the direct superposition, or apparent superposition, of the sandstones and shales (locally

containing plant traces) on the Devonian, seems to suggest irregular fault boundaries or thrusts cutting out the Lower Culm rocks, which are in places tolerably well developed in their natural position. In parts of this complex tract, the Culm boundaries, with an apparently natural trend along the contours separate sandstones and shales from the Devonian in places, and chert beds or other hard members of the Lower Culm in places. I suggested an unconformable junction to account for these anomalies in the Summary of Progress for 1897, but the further extension of the work does not quite bear out this explanation. The occurrence of Culm rocks in the vicinity of St. Cleer is possible, but it involves evidence which has not yet yielded satisfactory results.

Tamerton
Foliott. A small patch of black cherty Coddon Hill beds, penetrated by filaments of quartz, and greatly disturbed, is exposed in a quarry on the summit of the hill immediately south of Tamerton Foliott. This little outlier is probably based by a thrust fault, it hardly extends beyond the exposure, the surrounding slates are Upper Devonian, and have yielded in one spot characteristic *Entoms*. South of Warleigh Barton and west of Tamerton Foliott, hard dark Lower Culm shales form a narrow outlier, resting on the Upper Devonian slates on the summit, and descending the wooded slope toward the creek in a south-easterly direction. In Tor Wood they appear to be bounded in part by decomposed volcanic rock, and may also be faulted. These outliers are about two miles south of the latitude of the southernmost extension of the St. Mellion Culm Measures, and were mapped in 1896.

Wearde
Quay and St.
Erney. South of Saltash, and opposite Bull Point, where the Lynher joins the Tamar, there is a most interesting coast section of Devonian slates and volcanic rocks. Interbedded with the latter, but only visible in one place, five chains N. of Heun Point, are several hard dark cherty beds, with irregular corrugated surfaces. The little patch of rock in which this interesting phenomenon is displayed,

is bounded by V-shaped coalescent faults, hence its preservation is most probably due to the fracture and lowering of a mass of higher beds subsequently removed by denudation. The presence of volcanic bombs or cinders and coarse tuffs in the volcanic rocks, in which the vesicles show fluxion lines, justifies the belief that the centre of eruption was not far off. On nearing Wearde Quay we encounter hard, even bedded, grey brownish weathered grits or sandstones, with shaly partings, evidently an overlying series, a little further west these beds are found to rest on a hard igneous rock, exposed in a quarry by the coast. In the adjacent Railway Cutting they are also exposed, and in one place may possibly overlie conformably the uppermost beds of the Lower Culm ; this, however, is not reliable, as the beds I took for Lower Culm were not well exposed. The hard sandstones, to a depth of over twenty feet, are very well shown in a quarry on the north side of the railway, by the lane, on the map. In one part of it the upper beds are rather coarse in grain and seem to contain occasional cherty fragments. They can be traced westward to Forder Lake, where they may be detected in one spot in the vicinity of the greenstone quarry. I call these beds the Wearde sandstones. They occur on the north of St. Erney, from thence to the banks of the Lynher, near Poldrissick, and south of Bagmill. But from Bagmill to Forder Lake, although visible at Trehane, their continuity cannot be proved, and from the character of the surface evidence, it is impossible to draw accurate boundaries, as they make no distinctive feature, and occur in a tract in which Devonian slates and volcanic rocks are inextricably blended. For a long time I hesitated to regard the Wearde sandstones as Culm Measures, but thought they might possibly be indurated siliceous tuffs. The subsequent mapping of part of the Tavistock volcanic Devonian-carboniferous rocks, and the assurance of Professor Watts that they may be regarded as true grits caused me to include them in the Middle Culm, and the occurrence of simi-

lar sandstones in the St. Mellion and other Culm tracts has confirmed this view.

Efford and
Crabtree
near
Plymouth. Prior to the discovery of the Wearde rocks in 1894, in mapping Plymouth and its environs in 1893, I encountered even bedded felspathic grits or sandstones with shale partings, which were in part beautifully interlaminated with sandy materials, these rocks occur on the south of Efford and east of Lower Compton. At Efford they are exposed in a quarry showing several folds, and appear to rest on dark shales or slates, which may be Culm or Devonian, there being no characters sufficiently definite to discriminate by. On the south the sandstones are bounded by volcanic rock and Upper Devonian slates. Traced east and west their termination is as indefinite and unsatisfactory as that of the Wearde sandstones of St. Erney. These rocks must be classed with those of Wearde, and like them, are exactly comparable with grits and shales in the Beer Alston and St. Mellion Middle Culm Measures. They extend from the valley just south of Compton to the Plym estuary south of Crabtree, a distance of about a mile-and-a-half. The question of the southerly extension of the Culm within or on the margin of the aureole of metamorphism round the granites is so bound up with the constitution of the Lower Culm that it must be treated under that head.

2. SUB-DIVISIONS OF THE LOWER CULM.

Northern
Outcrop. In the area between Tiverton, Burlescombe and Dulverton, there is no evidence of any unconformability between the hard grits and shales of the Middle Culm Measures and the Lower Culm. The highest beds of the latter group are exposed in Duvalé Quarry, south of Bampton Station, and consist of blackish shales containing plant traces weathered white, and small *Posidonomya*. There is no means of proving the persistence of this type at the top of the series,

so I do not mention it specially in the following succession which appeared in the Summary of Progress for 1897.

Middle Culm.—Sandstones and shales lying on grits and shales.

Lower Culm.—Limestones with mudstones and bands and lenticles of Chert, either replaced by or resting on hard shales with Chert (Coddon Hill series). Dark slates or shales.

The limestones are often so siliceous that they enclose chert segregations, they are often quite decomposed to a tough brown or orange brown friable residue. In the upper beds, traced from east to west, their occurrence is variable, but detailed mapping has not been carried far enough to demonstrate their persistence.

In the Coddon Hill series the chert beds may occur in a group, or so irregularly that their presence or absence can only be proved by the knife test. As it is impossible to apply this test to all the beds in all the sections in which they occur, their inclusion under Phillips' term, "the Coddon Hill Beds," seems to me to be advisable. As the area around Coddon Hill has not been mapped in detail, I do not profess to define the upper limit of the Coddon Hill beds. The dark slates or shales at the base of the group constitute the greatest difficulty in mapping it, as it is extremely difficult to obtain a defined boundary between them and the slates of the Upper Devonian (Pilton Beds).

Southern Outcrop. To turn now to South Devon and Cornwall. Where the series is complete the sequence appears to be very much the same as that given above, but the limestones are apparently local and impermanent.

In the tunnel at Perridge, on the Teign Valley Railway, now in course of construction, the top beds of the Lower Culm form an anticlinal ridge under the over-arching intercalations of thin grit beds and broken shales of the Exeter type of the Middle Culm. They consist of dark mudstones, containing *Goniatites* occasionally, and in character resembling

“the chft” of the Somerset Coalfield. In places they appear to be banded faintly by fine arenaceous material. This occurrence, coupled with that at Baldoak, about two miles to the northward, and the *Goniatites* from Cocktree Moor, near North Tawton, (see The British Culm Measures, p. 137) proves the superficial extension of the Culm Measures to be rather due to constant repetition by plication than to any great thickness.

As in North Devon, there is no means of testing the persistence of an argillaceous topmost zone in the Lower Culm of South Devon, and, moreover, the *Goniatites* in Mr. Vicary's collection, obtained many years ago from the shales and grits of Bonhay Road, Exeter, and near Pinhoe Church, constitute a considerable difficulty, as I failed to find any traces of Lower Culm in either place, and the Pinhoe *Goniatite* specimens were embedded in grit in several cases. In the Ashton and Trusham district, where I have mapped out their boundary, the sequence is as follows :—

Middle Culm.—Shales and grits of the Exeter type.

Lower Culm.—(1) Hard and soft shales, occasional cherty bands, and hard dense mudstones, with occasional local bands of pale grey siliceous limestone. *Posidonomya* found. The Waddon Barton beds and the *Goniatites spiralis* beds, generally, belong to this group.

(2) More or less cherty siliceous rocks, locally fairly thick bedded, dark cherts, intercalated in or representing the whole series. Local evidences of vulcanicity at about this horizon, such as bands of tuff, etc.

(2a) Very hard dark blue-grey bedded mudstone, with thread-like whitish banding at intervals.

(3) Dark shales or slates.

I cannot be certain whether Upper Devonian does or does not occur between Ashton and Dartmoor, owing to the difficulty in distinguishing between Culm shales, which may be slaty in places, and Devonian slates, which may locally be dark coloured. In the western parts of the St. Mellion area,

where the Lower Culm beds are in unfaulted relation to the Middle Culm sandstones and shales, they exhibit characters sufficiently marked to distinguish them, but not to make out a definite sequence. In the upper beds, near Newton Ferrers House and elsewhere, dark blue-grey white-banded mudstones, with a tendency to cleavage occur in them. Also claystones, weathering to a pale-green tint, resembling Upper Devonian beds. No limestones or fossils have been found, although there are hard rather siliceous even-bedded mudstones which suggest the presence of the *Posidonomya Becheri* and *Goniatites spiralis* horizons. The more siliceous rocks with cherts seem to underlie these materials.

Near Painter's Cross, Pillaton, etc., the Lower Culm, in spite of very imperfect representation, present distinctive characters, such as hard dark shales and chert beds.

On the north side of Halton Quay, in the small space of two hundred yards, Middle Culm sandstones and shales, hard siliceous Coddon beds and slaty brownish mudstones, with numerous examples of *Posidonomya Becheri* are represented.

For the occurrence of *Radiolaria* the reader is referred to the papers of Messrs. Fox and Hinde,¹ in which numerous localities throughout the Culm areas are given.

In spite of the variety in their types, it is well to remember that the Lower Culm rocks are throughout a dark colored, finely levigated argillaceous series, in which, through the occurrence of calcareous and siliceous organisms, or through some other differentiations in the character of the mud, hard bedded rocks of different types have resulted, hence in view of the extremely difficult character of the evidence, it is unsafe to infer from the absence of the calcareous fauna, or of developments of Radiolarian Cherts, or of beds of marked lithological character, that such absences are indications of breaks in the series. Messrs. Fox and Hinde have proved that *Radiolaria* are not confined to the actual cherts.

1. Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., Nov., 1895. Trans. R.G.S. Corn., 1896. Trans. Devon Assoc., 1896 and 1897.

Coddon Hill beds occur at Holne, on Ashburton Down, where they contain pale coloured cherts, and in other places in that district. Banded cherts and cherty rocks were also noted at Ilstington in 1896. Masses of banded chert occur in places in the Ashton and Trusham Lower Culm area, and elsewhere. They form a natural introduction to the consideration of the banded and porcellanized rocks of the Peak Hill type. In fact, Mr. J. G. Hamling has shown me dark and pale banded flinty rocks in the Coddon Hill beds, on the N. side of Coddon Hill, which are identical with types of these hard rocks.

3. ALTERED LOWER CULM MEASURES.

Mr. Champernowne showed on his MS. maps a band of "porcellanized rocks" not far from the granite boundary near Brent. In the official report for the year 1895, these rocks are referred to in the following quotations:—"The banded siliceous rocks of Kingsbridge Road (Wrangaton) and Brent have their exact counterparts in varieties of the Lower Culm Cherts north of Ashburton. Again the dark altered rocks, containing chiastolite, on the borders of the granite near Brent and Ivybridge, closely resemble the dark shaly Lower Culm strata which cover an extensive area north of Ashburton Down. It is worthy of note that the type of metamorphism exhibited by these carboniferous rocks has not been observed among Devonian strata where they come in contact with the granite. . . . Intruded igneous rocks pierce the Culm Measures north of Brent."

In the official report for 1894, the "hard porcellanized grits" on the south of Dartmoor are referred to. The term grit was then erroneously applied to them. In the vicinity of Brent these rocks contain scapolite. While engaged on the survey of the borders of Dartmoor in 1896, I found these hard banded rocks on the summit of Peak Hill, east of Dous-

land, and traced them on the borders of the granite, both there and at Walkhampton. In 1887, as stated in the Summary of Progress for that year, p. 106, I obtained evidence of the occurrence of similar hard banded rock, near the granite of Bodmin Moors, south of Altermun, and at Camelford, where it is broken up for road metal. It is quarried for a similar purpose on the slope of Peak Hill and near Wrangaton. "The flinty shales" described by De la Beche, as occurring "at Helstone, near Camelford," are probably altered Lower Culm shales.

On the borders of Dartmoor, near Dunsford, masses of hard-banded rock occur on the margin of the granite, and at Waterfall, near Canonteign, Christow, and other places, varieties of the Lower Culm beds may be recognized in the vicinity of the granite. The hard-banded rocks, although easily recognizable, differ in colour and arrangement of banding and in the texture of the bands, and that this should be the case, where the variously indurated mudstones and cherty rocks of the Lower Culm, in certain localities associated with igneous rocks, came within the periphery of the granite zone of metamorphism, is only natural. Four types of these rocks, from the vicinity of Walkhampton and Dousland, were submitted to Mr. Teall for examination. I quote the results from the official report for 1896, p. 52:—

"One of these specimens (2762) (1) consists of two parts. One is evidently a sedimentary rock which has been cleaved and subsequently indurated. It is compact and of a dull purplish colour. The other portion is a dark green, fine-grained crystalline rock. Under the microscope the altered sediment shows micro-flaser structure. Numerous lines of opaque granules wind round elongated lenticles, which are comparatively free from these granules. Minute scales of sericitic mica and aggregates of typical contact-biotite form a large part of the rock. Brown, green, and blue tourmaline occurs. There is also a sub-stratum of crypto-crystalline

material, probably quartz. Mr. Teall is not able to determine the nature of the original rock. It was certainly a very fine-grained sediment, possibly a cherty shale or very impure chert. The dark green fine-grained rock is an aggregate of green hornblende. It shows a parallel structure of the same kind as that seen in the sediment, and the lines pass through the hornblende individuals without interruption, thus proving that the growth of the hornblende was subsequent to the cleavage. The rock, which is now an amphibolite, was probably in the first instance a greenstone. The specimen proves that the sediment and the igneous rock have been subjected in the first place to dynamic action which developed cleavage, and subsequently to metamorphic action which produced hornblende in the latter and biotite and tourmaline in the former. Hence the rocks may be designated as a tourmaline-biotite-hornfels and amphibolite.

Another specimen (2763) (2) is a schistose rock, mainly composed of bands and streaks of a compact greenish yellow substance. A patch of light brown massive axinite is seen on one surface. Under the microscope the yellowish green substance proves to be an aggregate of epidote. The impersistent dark streaks and lenticles are formed of green hornblende. The axinite, a boro-silicate of aluminium and calcium, forms a coarsely crystalline aggregate, the individuals of which often measure one millimeter across. It is crowded with inclusions, small indeterminable flecks, grains of epidote, and patches of green hornblende, which are arranged parallel to the cleavage of the rock and traverse the large individuals of axinite without any reference to their crystallographic orientation. There is no doubt that the axinite has been formed out of the materials of the rock, with the addition of boracic acid derived from the granitic magma or exhaled after the main intrusions of granite had taken place. The rock may be termed a schistose epidiorite with axinite.

A third specimen (2764) (3) appears to the eye as a green-

ish gneissose rock with patches and lenticles of brown garnet. When examined with the microscope the greenish portion of the rock is seen to be a foliated aggregate of scapolite and pale-green angite, with sphene as an important accessory constituent. The foliation is defined not only by the arrangement of the main constituents, but also by thin streaks of sphene-granules which traverse the large crystalline plates of scapolite without interruption. The brown patches are aggregates of grossularia-garnet with which some of the pale-green pyroxene is associated. This is a remarkable rock, which so far as Mr. Teall is aware, has not been recognised amongst contact-products of Palæozoic or later date. It occurs amongst the crystalline schists of Scotland in Forfarshire, Perthshire and Caithness, interbanded with crystalline limestones.

It is very important that the original rock, of which this is the metamorphic product should, if possible, be discovered. If a sediment it must have been calcareous. It may possibly have been igneous, but judging from what he knows of the other occurrences, Mr. Teall thinks this improbable. He defines the rock as a foliated scapolite-pyroxene rock.

A fourth specimen (2765) (4) appears to the naked eye as a dark foliated rock with irregular patches, lenticles and streaks of brown garnet. When examined, microscopically, it is found to be an aggregate of garnet and hornblende with some carbonate, epidote, and green pyroxene.

The hornblende shows a tendency to aggregate itself in tufts as in many greenstones which occur in the contact zone. Mr. Teall is inclined to regard this rock as an altered greenstone, and he classes it as a foliated garnet hornblende rock."

It must be borne in mind that the rocks above described¹

1. Mr. Teall has recently furnished me with the following brief description of the Walkhampton rocks:—"At Walkhampton the Lower Culm Measures have been much altered, and include biotite-hornfels with tourmaline, schistose epidosite containing axinite, garnet-hornfels and a peculiar rock essentially composed of pyroxene and scapolite, allied to the '*gneiss à wernerite*' of French authors. The minerals characteristic of contact action are tourmaline, axinite, garnet and biotite, to which in all probability scapolite pyroxene and hornblende must be added."

were taken from a district not far removed from the Tavistock volcanic series, and near Brent there are both intrusive and volcanic rocks—and the most ordinary type does not appear to have been included in the specimens sliced and examined.

In the official report (*op. cit.* p. 51) I described the hard dark-grey or green rocks near Dousland and Walkhampton, as probably partly of igneous origin and belonging either to the Culm or Devonian. “They are possibly an altered representative of the volcanic products which appear to form an intermediate group in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.”

The Summary of Progress for 1898 contains the following passage, p. 96 :—“Since 1893 the occurrence of rocks of this nature near Brent, Wrangaton, Ivybridge, and Cornwood, has been a source of perplexity owing to the apparent intercalation of inconstant bands among Upper Devonian slates in a railway-cutting south of Brent, and to the occurrence of a similar collocation in the upper part of a slate-quarry $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of Tavistock. These appearances might be explained by contortion, but if, as there seems now to be little reason to doubt, the Peak Hill rocks are altered representatives of the volcanic series and basement Culm-Measures of Tavistock, the local association of bands of volcanic rock with fine calcareous matter in the uppermost part of the Upper Devonian slates need cause no surprise.”

4. VOLCANIC ROCKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LOWER CULM.

On this subject the Brentor Memoir and *Geol. Soc.* paper by my friend, Mr. F. Rutley, occupy a position of the first importance. The volcanic rocks of the Tavistock area may, roughly speaking, be taken as contemporaneous with those of Wearde Quay near Saltash, as suggested by Mr. Rutley in 1880¹, and with the evidences of contemporaneous vulcanicity in the Lower Culm districts of Ashton and Trusham. The

1. Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., May, 1880, pp. 286 and 288.

following is adapted from the Summary of Progress for 1898 : In the Tavistock area the Upper Devonian strata consist of very unfossiliferous fine-grained, pale, greenish slates, with planes of schistosity often nearly horizontal, and very seldom highly inclined. This tendency to horizontality in the schistosity is the rule in the area west of Dartmoor. It is also apparent in the volcanic rocks and Culm-Measures, in which it is due to the sharp irregularly zigzagged structure of the smaller folds. The bedding may, therefore, be in reality frequently vertical in the limbs of the larger repeating folds. The relations of the Devonian slates to the volcanic rocks and Culm Measures are so disturbed by faults that no actual succession could be obtained in the area surveyed, and within the altered zone near the granite it is seldom possible to draw precise boundaries. The volcanic rocks consist of more or less vesicular shalsteins, the vesicles being often filled with calcite. Bands of compact greenish limestone are locally associated in the volcanic materials, and may be impersistent calcareous deposits of Upper Devonian age formed during the lower and earlier emissions. Good examples of this association are visible by the River Tavy, on the south side of Abbey Bridge, Tavistock, and by the high road W.N.W. of Tavistock, at the turning to Langford.

Such an association suggests an alteration product comparable with No. 2764 in Mr. Teall's description.

At and near Tavistock, for instance, in the road cuttings near the S.W.R. station, the blending of hard, dark, sometimes cherty Lower Culm with the volcanic rocks is so intimate as to suggest lenticular intercalation, but the effect may be due to the intersection of zigzag plications.

Cox Tor Moor exhibits masses of altered greenstone (epidiorite) and hard banded rocks of the Peak Hill types, and hard dark shaly beds. These rocks have been admirably described by General MacMahon (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.* Vol. 50. August, 1894. pp. 351-360), as also those of Sourton

Down and Brentor. This paper forms an indispensable part of the literature of the Culm.

Through the presence of volcanic rocks it is impossible to obtain any sequence of the Lower Culm and their emission probably continued at more or less frequent intervals during their deposition, but had ceased before the formation of the shales and sandstones of the Middle Culm. There are evidences of the alteration of the latter near the granite on Cox Tor Moor.

In the Ashton and Trusham Lower Culm districts there are occasional evidences of fine volcanic interbanding, the igneous rocks seem to be tufts coming in generally at the horizon specified in a previous section, and dolerites which may be in part interbedded. In view of the publication of the geological maps with the most recent investigations in the Ashton and Trusham Culm districts it is unnecessary to enter into details. It may, however, be pointed out that the evidences of contemporaneous vulcanicity in the Lower Culm are feeble when compared with those of the Tavistock area, and they do not represent, as far as has been ascertained, the lower parts or Upper Devonian emissions of the Tavistock area. As regards the Culm rocks of Wearde Quay, with the exception of the indurated mudstones or cherts locally preserved in interbedded relations with the volcanic series, and irregular appearances suggesting the association of rocks which may belong to the Lower Culm in the igneous rocks of the adjacent Railway Cutting, and at Forder Lake, and further west, there is no evidence to prove that vulcanicity took place during the Lower Culm, beyond the negative evidence furnished by the Wearde sandstones and those of Efford being present where the Lower Culm rocks are practically almost absent. As this relates to the last section of the chapter it will be referred to later on.

5. RELATIONS OF THE LOWER AND MIDDLE CULM.

The relations of the Exeter type of Culm Measures to the sandstones and shales and conglomeratic sandstones of Ugbrooke Park being unknown when "The British Culm Measures," *vide* p. 117, was written, constituted an obstacle to classification, which has been since partially removed. The thin hard brown weathered grits, intercalated with broken and often splintery shales which characterize the Exeter Culm type, are very well shown in the cuttings of the Teign Valley Extension Railway, from Leigh Cross northward. In one spot, near Leigh Cross, there are two small intrusions of decomposed igneous rock, probably dolerite, in them. At Perridge Tunnel, as before stated, they form an anticline over the uppermost horizon of the Lower Culm. As to their perfect conformability to the uppermost horizons of the Lower Culm I entertain no doubt. This type changes imperceptibly at first as we proceed southward from Leigh Cross and Ashton, in places the lower beds are found to consist of shales, with very occasional beds of sandstone of a more irregular character than is normal to the type; near Huxbeare Barton the grits are coarser and more thick-bedded, and by degrees we find the type presented by the road section on the south side of Bellamarsh Wood, not far from Chudleigh Station, where irregular masses of sandstone are associated with dark shales, or rather slaty mudstones, in a manner more consistent with the irregular beds of the Morchard type. These sandstones occur in mass with shaly partings, or sparsely in dark shales or irregular shaly or slaty mudstone. They are occasionally conglomeratic. In "The British Culm Measures," pp. 140-141, some of the localities where the coarser materials are found are specified: "In the conglomerates of Ugbrooke Park and Rydon Ball small pebbles and subangular fragments of quartz are most abundant, but they also contain decomposed felspar (?) and dark cherty rock, suggesting the denudation of

the cherty beds of the basement Culm Measures." Mr. Somervail's discovery of granite in these conglomeratic beds confirms the occurrence of felspar doubtfully mentioned in the above passage.

From Chudleigh southward the Exeter type has more or less completely disappeared, and has been either conformably overlapped or replaced by these dark shales and sandstones. The shales are often banded with sandstones and the banded associations as well as banding in the sandstones themselves often show false bedding. The sandstones are generally micaceous, and so frequently mixed with felspathic materials that I have been tempted to describe them as approaching to arkoses.

Here and there throughout their extension all the above characters are observable. At Efford, near Plymouth, the interbanding of sandstone and shale is well shown, and also at Wearde, where the occurrence of fragments of chert or hard mudstone in the coarser beds is worthy of note.

The sandstones of Calstock, Beer Alston, and St. Mellion display the same characteristics, and although the conglomeratic sandstone is rather local, the beds vary from a comparatively fine to a coarse grained rock, and I have occasionally found fragments of shale, or rather hard dark rock, which might denote contemporaneous erosion or derivation from subjacent upper horizons of the Lower Culm. As the fossiliferous upper horizons of the Lower Culm are developed in the vicinity of the Ugbrooke Park beds, the denudation of the chert beds could only refer to cherty bands in the upper beds of the Lower Culm and not to chert beds below them. The most extreme case is perhaps that of Efford, near Plymouth, where the sandstones and shales seem actually to rest on Upper Devonian, and at and near Wearde and St. Erney where they seem to occur amongst slates and volcanic rocks of presumably Upper Devonian age. That there was an irregular shoaling after or even in some places during the

formation of the upper beds of the Lower Culm is hardly questionable, but whether such movements were sufficiently irregular to allow of the local overlap of the Middle Culm sandstones upon Upper Devonian slates and volcanic rocks without any intervening representation of the deeper water Lower Culm beds, either through original impersistence or subsequent denudation, is merely a suggestion, though perhaps more or less in accordance with the fact that in parts of the area the deposition of the Lower Culm beds was preceded and subsequently partially interrupted by volcanic outbursts, whilst in contiguous areas no such interruptions took place. As it is generally the Lower Culm rocks that occur in contiguity to the granite, the opportunities for studying the effects of contact alteration on the sandstones and shales of the Middle Culm are rather local, but in the vicinity of Foxworthy and near Cox Tor Moor they are presented. As I do not believe in the post-carboniferous Upheaval of the Granite, I must plead guilty to seeing no great difficulty in the suggestion of the source from which the felspathic sandstones of the Middle Culm might have been derived.

That there must have been a general elevation of the sea bed either after or during the deposition of the Lower Culm rocks is certain ; that this elevation, through the local prevalence of volcanic action preceding and during the deposition of the Lower Culm, should be very irregular and unequal is probable. That the Middle Culm sandstones were deposited in shallow water is certain. For these reasons I think it is a difficult matter to generalize on the relations of the Lower and Middle Culm, as I believe over a large part of the area they are perfectly conformable, namely, in the northern districts and where the Exeter type prevails in the southern.

The presence of fragments in the Middle Culm rocks of the St. Mellion districts, Ugbrooke Park, and elsewhere, distinctly referable to the dark shaly and cherty beds of the Lower Culm, justifies the belief that even where the members

of the Lower Culm are fairly represented a certain amount of denudation had taken place.

In regard to the Middle Culm rocks of Wearde and Efford, either the Lower Culm were only very partially deposited through the elevation of the sea bed accompanied by vulcanicity, or the Middle Culm are largely made up of the triturated materials of the Lower Culm volcanic rocks, with such sediments as might have been associated with them, their position on Upper Devonian slates and volcanic rocks represents a considerable unconformability, in either case.

The question naturally arises, is the Exeter type a lower part of the Middle Culm than the Ugbrooke, Wearde and St. Mellion sandstones. On this subject see "British Culm Measures," pp. 140-145.

In the Bonhay Road section referred to, with illustration for "The British Culm Measures," (p. 138), the association of shales and grits is not nearly so distinctive as in the Teign Valley Extension Railway Cuttings, and is in part undistinguishable from other Middle Culm types; in North Devon the distinctive thin-bedded alternations are not sufficiently pronounced to be referred to as the Exeter type, so it would appear that the prevalence of that type is local.

The discovery of *Goniatites* in the Bonhay Road section, between St. David's and St. Thomas' Station, and near Pinhoe Church, has been already referred to. These discoveries were made many years ago, but from an examination of the specimens in Mr. Vicary's collection, there seems every reason to conclude that the *Goniatites* were obtained in grits as well as shales. On recently revisiting both localities I failed to find proofs of the presence of Lower Culm rocks, or of any traces of *Goniatites*. Still their discovery must be taken as a sign of the local passage of the Middle Culm shales and grits into the Lower Culm, and as a distinct qualification to the statements that grits do not occur in the Lower Culm Measures. The *Goniatites*, obtained by Mr. Vicary on Cocktree

Moor, near North Tawton, are of similar type to those obtained in Bonhay Road, and probably to the small spherical specimens from Baldoak, near St. Mary Tedborn.

CHAPTER IV.

NEW RED ROCKS.

IN 1869, Mr. Whitaker, omitting details, gave the first correct section of the New Red rocks as exposed in the south coast, where they attain their maximum development (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.* Vol. 25, p. 152). In this paper he rightly uses the term "New Red," instead of Triassic rocks. I have already given reasons for the advisability of using this term for all the Secondary rocks below the Rhætic beds in the south-western counties. In my papers, on the contrary, they are termed Triassic rocks. This I freely admit is unjustifiable in view of the great probability that the lowest sub-divisions in which the trap rocks occur are contemporaneous with Upper Permian rocks in Germany.

My first Paper on the New Red Sub-divisions appeared in the *Geological Magazine*, Dec. II, Vol. ii, No. 4, April, 1875. It is a mere summary of results obtained in the prosecution of the Survey up to that time. There are, as far as I can see, three errors in it. The first is contained in this sentence in the section dealing with: "5. The Lower Sandstones and Breccias. Some varieties of the Breccia series so much resemble the gravels resting on the older rocks and frequently obscuring their junction with the Breccia, that, in the absence of good sections they are hardly distinguishable from them."

During the survey of these gravel districts a line was actually drawn to separate them from New Red, and it took a long time to convince me by the progress of the work that these gravels were not drifts, but actually the marginal deposits of

the Breccia, and that they dovetail or pass horizontally and very irregularly into it.

This error was again perpetrated in the Paper in *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.* for Nov., 1876, p. 392, in the passage beginning—"To what extent the Triassic beds," etc.

The next error is as regards the thicknesses of the subdivisions, as applied to the south coast section, the thickness of the Lower sandstone is too little, the same estimate is repeated in the 1876 Paper, p. 392. Outside this particular, the thicknesses given in the *Geol. Mag.* Paper may be taken as a minimum and those in the *Geol. Soc.* Paper as a maximum estimate, and considering the uncertainty occasioned by faults an even greater margin is quite permissible.

The third error in the *Geol. Mag.* Paper is the misprint of Langsant for Langstone in the footnote on last page.

The paper of Nov., 1876, above referred to, includes everything in the *Geol. Mag.* Paper, and gives sections across the strike of the rocks in four places, thus affording a good general idea of their structure and lithological variation. This paper may be regarded as Part I of the stratigraphical literature of the New Red Rocks.

The subsequent discovery of the true position of the Watcombe Clays was announced in the *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* for 1877, in a Paper "On the Age and Origin of the Watcombe Clay." This little Paper is an indispensable addition to the 1876 Paper.

For many reasons the Paper "On the Triassic Rocks of West Somerset," etc., in *Proc. Som. Arch.* etc. for 1889, should be regarded as the sequel to the 1876 Paper or Part II. In the first place it deals with the most difficult tract in the New Red area, which formed the greatest obstacle to the completion of the work, and in the second it gives a detailed map beside illustrative sections. The difference between this and the 1876 Paper is the result of work completed, compared with the results of work in progress.

The Paper which I regard as next in order, and entitled to be considered as Part III of the 1876 Paper, appeared in the *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.* for August, 1878, under the title "On the Chronological Value of the Triassic Strata of the South Western Counties," pp. 459—470. This amplifies some general deductions given at the close of the 1876 Paper, and is in some respects an advance of it, for instance, on p. 468, the gravels which had previously been regarded as drift are placed in their true position in the Lower New Red. The full sequence of the Lower sub-divisions, with estimates of their respective thicknesses, is given on p. 467. Perhaps the best point in this Paper is the treatment of the Fifth Proposition, pp. 461, 462: "That from the presence of numerous fragments of igneous rocks (Quartz porphyries) in the basement beds of the South Devon *Trias* [New Red], and from the absence of any known rocks in the county to which they could be readily referred it appears probable that the cliffs and bed of the *early Triassic sea* [areas of deposition], were partly composed of igneous rocks of similar character to the foreign fragments. That any portions of such rocks left undestroyed would be likely to occur (1) under the *Triassic* [New Red] beds in the vicinity of Dartmoor, (2) concealed by the *Trias* [New Red] between Newton Abbot and Seaton, (3) in the area now occupied by the English Channel."

In this passage I have italicized certain expressions, adding the words in brackets which should be substituted for them. Nine years after this paper was written, in mapping the Chudleigh area (1887), I discovered a small patch of quartz porphyry identical in character with the boulders in the Teignmouth, etc. Breccias. This little patch was observed in a field south of the village of Christow, at the bottom of the letter P in the words Christow Pound on the old 1-inch map. In the lapse of subsequent years, though always bearing it in mind, I was too much occupied to attach much significance to it. This year, however, revision of Culm work for the inser-

tion of boundaries gave me the opportunity of revisiting the spot and verifying the discovery as an *in situ* rock. My colleague, Mr. Jukes Browne, with whom I was staying at the time, on seeing the specimens immediately commented on the identity of the rock with the quartz porphyry boulders in the New Red of Teignmouth, and advised me to record it specially. As bearing on the above-quoted proposition I now do so. For here we have a rock in the neighbourhood of Dartmoor which strongly confirms the notion that the large blocks of quartz porphyry in the New Red of Ide, and near Dunchideock, and at or near Ringmore, and in many other places, which are too large for transport except by gravitation or ice flotation, were in all probability fragments disintegrated from their parent intrusive bosses almost *in situ*, and to quote De la Beche¹, “may readily have formed portions of igneous masses covered up by the red sandstone series.” In referring, under the same heading, to the destruction of parts of the traps and their incorporation in the overlying Breccias, I go on to say “nor does it appear impossible that the eruption of quartz porphyries may have been in some way connected with their appearances.” On this point also fresh evidence has been brought to light.

During the Survey of the Kingsbridge area in 1891, in mapping the small outliers of Lower New Red rocks at and near Thurlestone Sands, I found that the larger one, near Horswell House, was flanked at its termination by a patch of igneous rock intrusive in altered Devonian rocks and exposed in a quarry. In the centre and more deep-seated part of the quarry the rock presented the appearance of a quartz porphyry, whilst in the upper part it was found to be a mica Andesite. Occurring at such a distance from known granite, and in the immediate vicinity of New Red rock, this phenomenon² is of special interest. But it does not stand altogether alone.

1. Report on the Geology of Corn., etc., p. 217.

2. The Director-General called attention to it in 1891, after visiting the spot.

In the Lower Culm area, south of Ashbrittle, there are two or three rather small patches of igneous rock, evidently intrusive. Mr. Teall considers them to be undoubtedly allied to the Exeter traps. Many miles south of this I lately discovered a similar rock in the Lower Culm, near Doddiscombsleigh. At Hannaborough, if my memory serves, a somewhat similar rock is intrusive in the Culm, between Hatherleigh and Okehampton. In all these cases the intrusive rocks occur not far from the New Red rocks, and they were doubtless once covered and concealed by them. I think, therefore, that it is extremely probable, almost certain, that the igneous fragments in the Lower New Red, which cannot be explained by the destruction of the former extension of the existing traps, may reasonably be referred to intrusive dykes, pipes, or necks, which were connected with this Permian epoch of vulcanicity. All references to the New Red of the Midland Counties in this Paper are taken from the Geological Survey Memoir of that district, not being based on personal knowledge, but the contention that below the Uppermost beds there is no basis for correlation I still maintain.

Mr. Vicary obtained good-sized weathered pebbles and sub-angular fragments of Devonian limestone, resembling the coralline limestone of Lummaston in the Breccias of the Crediton valley at Sollon, near Exbourne, and at Westacot, near North Tawton.¹

As to the grouping of the New Red rocks, a short note entitled, "Permian in Devonshire," appeared in the *Geol. Mag.*, Dec. III, vol. ix, no. 336 p. 247, in June, 1892, and may be regarded as a supplement to the Paper last under consideration.

This note is, of course, as regards correlations tentative and provisional. In the maps now being published, which show my work in the New Red sub-divisions, the Index rightly

1. One of these containing *Stromatopora* is about 6in. by 5in. by 3in. in size.

brackets the sub-divisions as Trias and Permian, without indicating a division between them, for unquestionably such a separation must be regarded as very unsatisfactory at present.

In a Paper "On the Triassic Rocks of Normandy," the result of a careful perusal of a memoir on the Geology of La Manche and Calvados, by the late M. Bonissent, I discussed the relations of the New Red of those Provinces, as far as I was able to investigate the few and partial exposures on the ground, and what I conceived to be their relations to the Devon and Somerset rocks during that period.

The Paper appeared in the *Quart. Journal Geol. Soc.* for May, 1879, pp. 245—267. It was accompanied by a map constructed from M. Bonissent's descriptions, which, however, was not published. The Paper was subsequently translated into French by M. G. Lionnet, and appeared in the *Memoirs* of the Geological Society of Normandy, but the map was again omitted. As this map, tested by the French map of the region subsequently published, bears out in a remarkable degree the general accuracy of M. Bonissent's observations, its non-appearance has always been a source of regret to me. The views as to the age of the Normandy New Red Rocks, which I expressed, have not been endorsed by the French geologists, who are best qualified to form an opinion, still the Paper may be taken as a contribution toward the Stratigraphy of the New Red of the South Western Counties; and a short Paper entitled, "A Chapter on the Budleigh Pebbles," which appeared in *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* for 1877, may be included with it.

In all the Papers (except in the Note on Permian), above cited, a great want will be found, namely, the absence of any connected or detailed description of the Trap rocks. I have, therefore, specially alluded to them in the general notes after the Preface to this Paper. As regards description, however, from Polwhele's time (1797) down to the present, they have

been so often referred to that this want may not be felt. It is only natural to single out the Paper by Mr. Vicary,¹ and the more recent elaborate petrological researches of Mr. Bernard Hobson in *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.* Vol. xlviii (1892), pp. 496—507.

It is unnecessary to allude here to the stratigraphy of the Traps rocks, as this will be found treated more or less minutely in the memoirs accompanying the New 1-inch Geological Maps. The Memoir on the Exeter sheet, 325, having gone to press, descriptions of the major part of these clusters of Trap patches will appear shortly, together with petrological notes.

As regards the New Red rocks, with the exception of the small parts of their area to be found south of Chudleigh, which have been re-mapped in part on the 6-inch scale, in carrying on the Survey of the Devonian the work was done on the old 1-inch ordnance maps, and completed in 1880.

In conclusion, I would point out some lines of research which might lead to good results in amplifying the work of the Geological Survey, and clearing up those stratigraphical problems which yet remain to be solved.

The area occupied by the Lower Marl series, extending northward from the coast between Exmouth and Straight Point to Whimble, cannot be too carefully investigated for the occurrence of sandstones in or under the Marls; these are shown on the map wherever evidence of their occurrence was obtained, and their anomalous appearance may be due to faults which are very numerous on the coast, but cannot be traced far in this series inland. The coast evidence would lead one to infer that the sandstones of Straight Point [which are partly brecciated and contain calcareous (probably dolomitic) concretionary matter in one part] are above the Marls, with occasional intercalations of thick even-bedded

1. "On the Feldspathic Traps of Devonshire." *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* Part iv, p. 43. 1865.

sandstone which form the coast between Straight Point and Exmouth. The natural inference that the Marls are based by a passage series of Marls and sandstones is discounted by the nature of the evidence as we endeavour to trace them northward; for beyond Whimble no proofs of such an intercalated series is presented until we approach the Milverton district where sections of an intercalated series of Marls and sandstones have been noticed near Polehill.

These appearances are explainable on the assumption of the impersistence of the sandstones in the Marls, coupled with eliminating faults, which in a homogeneous series cannot be detected on the ground. On the south coast these sandstones are worthy of a special study, and careful search for traces of organisms is desirable. I believe them to be an important factor in the classification of the rocks.

The Pebble beds of Budleigh Salterton will also repay a minute study, which by revealing the gradually diminishing percentage of foreign pebbles and their composition in different parts of their northerly extension, and the character of the sand matrix as contrasted with the grain of the overlying sandstones may bring new facts to light. About Blue Anchor, north of Talaton, the evidence was not satisfactory.

In Mr. Vicary's collection are several decomposed pebbles of Devonian origin crowded with Brachiopods, such as *Streptorhynchus crenistria*, *Athyris*, etc., and crinoids which were obtained in the Pebble beds at Uffculm.

The opening of any new exposures in the Lower Marl area flanking Spraydowns, north of Broadclyst and Whimble, might throw considerable light on the relations of the Marls to the Lower series (Sandstone), which in that district were exceedingly obscure.

An extended comparison of the grain of the Upper and Lower Sandstones as to angularity or roundness would be of value.

As regards the three formations dealt with in this paper,

the three main outstanding questions requiring positive settlement may be summed up thus :—

Devonian. Position of fossiliferous Looe beds with reference to Dartmouth slate series.

Carboniferous. The exact relations of the Middle and Lower Culm in Volcanic areas.

New Red. The relations of the Lower Marls and intercalated Marls and Sandstones to the underlying Breccias and Sandstones.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF PAPERS, ETC., ON DEVONIAN ROCKS.

- * “On the Structure of the Palæozoic Districts of West Somerset,” by A. Champernowne and W. A. E. Ussher. *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.* for Aug., 1879, pp. 532—548.
- * “On the Geology of Parts of Devon and West Somerset, North of South Molton and Dulverton.” *Proc. Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.* for 1879.
- * “The Triassic Rocks of West Somerset and the Devonian Rocks on their borders.” Part II. *Proc. Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.* for 1889.
- † “On the Palæozoic Rocks of North Devon and W. Somerset.” *Geol. Mag.* for October, 1881, p. 441, etc.
- * Summary of Progress of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom for 1897. Pp. 76—78.
- * “The Devonian Rocks of South Devon.” *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.* for Aug., 1890, p. 487.
- *† Report of the Director-General of the Geol. Sur. for 1892. Pp. 254, 255.

LIST OF PAPERS, ETC., ON DEVONIAN ROCKS—*continued*.

- * Report of the Director-Gen. Geol. Sur. for 1893. Pp. 256, 257.
- ‡* Report of D.-G. Geol. Sur. for 1894. Pp. 270, 271.
- † Report of D.-G. Geol. Sur. for 1895. P. 7.
- * Report of D.-G. Geol. Sur. for 1896. P. 51.
- * Summary of Progress of the Geol. Sur. of the United Kingdom for 1898. Pp. 95, 96.
- * Summary of Progress of the Geol. Sur., etc., for 1899.
- ‡ “The Devonian Rocks of Great Britain.” Rep. Brit. Assoc. Trans. of Sections for 1889.
- * “The Devonian Rocks as described by De la Beche, interpreted in accordance with recent researches.” *Trans. Roy. Geol. Soc., Corn.*, 1890.
- ‡ “The Devonian of the Western Region and Geology of Tavistock.” *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* for 1889, pp. 437—451.
- || “The Devonian Rocks between Plymouth and Looe.” *Trans. Roy. Geol. Soc., Corn.*
- || “On the Geology of S. Devon.” *Proc. Geologists’ Assoc.* Vol. 8, no. 8.

Important.* Unimportant.† Partly erroneous.‡ Condemned.||

LIST OF PAPERS, ETC., ON CARBONIFEROUS.

- † “The Culm Measures of Devonshire.” British Assoc. Rep. Trans. of Sections, 1886. Published *Geol. Mag.* Decade III. Vol. 4. No. 1, p. 10. Jan., 1887.
- * “The British Culm Measures.” *Proc. Somerset Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.* Vol. 38. 1892.

Most Important.* Redundant.† Faulty.‡

LIST OF PAPERS, ETC., ON CARBONIFEROUS—*continued.*

- * “On the probable nature and distribution of the Palæozoic Strata beneath the Secondary Rocks, etc.” *Proc. Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.* Vol. 36. 1891. Refers to Culm, pp. 12—18.
- † “The Devonian of the Western Region and Geology of Tavistock.” Partly wrong. *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* for 1889.

Rep. of Director-Gen. Geol. Sur. for 1894.

Extract: “The limits of alteration usually extend to about half-a-mile from the visible edge of the South margin of the Dartmoor granite. Though no apophyses from that rock have been met with in ground recently surveyed, there is distinct evidence that the general body of the granite does not plunge vertically downward from its exposed margin, but stretches outward for some way, under a variable thickness of Culm Measures and Upper Devonian strata. Two inliers of it are to be seen at Hemerdon Ball. The aureole of metamorphism varies in breadth in such a way as to indicate that the granite probably approaches nearer the surface in some parts of the altered belt than in others.”

Rep. D.-G. Geol. Sur. for 1895. P. 7.

“In the prosecution of the revision of Devon and Cornwall, Mr. Ussher has been able to extend the area of Culm Measures much further south than they have hitherto been supposed to reach. He now believes that Culm rocks rise along the margin of the granite, or occur in faulted or folded contact with Upper Devonian slates near the eruptive mass as far south as Ivybridge, and he thinks that they may even run on round the granite to near Bickley. The banded siliceous rocks of Kingsbridge Road (Wrangaton) and Brent have their exact counterparts in varieties of the Lower Culm cherts north of Ashburton. Again the dark altered rocks containing chiasolite on the borders of the granite near Brent and Ivybridge, closely resemble the dark shaly Lower Culm strata which cover an extensive area north of Ashburton Down. It is worthy of note that the type of metamorphism exhibited by these Carboniferous rocks has not been observed among Devonian strata where they come in contact with the granite. With the exception of a few small *Goniatites*, similar to those of Ven, near Barnstaple, which have been found at one spot near Ashburton Down, no fossils have been detected in the Culm Measures of the area now reported on. Intruded igneous rocks pierce the Culm Measures north of Brent, and likewise the Upper Devonian strata of the Buckfastleigh and Ashburton area. The aureole of metamorphism around the southern end of the Dartmoor granite rarely exceeds a mile in width, while in some places it is hardly more than half-a-mile.”

- * Rep. D.-G. Geol. Sur. for 1896. Quoted in Chapter III.
- * Summary of Progress for 1897. Results given in Chapter III.
- * Summary of Progress for 1898. Results given in Chapter III.

Most Important.*

Redundant.†

Faulty.‡

LIST OF PAPERS ON NEW RED ROCKS.

- † “On the Sub-divisions of the Triassic rocks between the coast of West Somerset and the south coast of Devon.” *Geol. Mag.*, Dec. II, Vol. II, No. 4, April, 1875.
- * “On the Triassic rocks of Somerset and Devon.” *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.* for Nov., 1876, pp. 367—394.
- * “On the age and origin of the Watcombe Clay.” *Trans. Devon Assoc.* for 1877.
- * “On the Triassic rocks of West Somerset,” etc. *Proc. Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.* for 1889. Part 1 of the Paper.
- * “On the Chronological Value of the Triassic strata in the South-Western Counties.” *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.* for Aug., 1878, pp. 454—470.
- * “Permian in Devonshire.” *Geol. Mag.*, Dec. III, Vol. IX, No. 336, p. 247, June, 1892.
- “On the Triassic rocks of Normandy,” etc. *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.* for May, 1879, p. 245, etc., and *Mem. Soc. Geol. de Normandie*.
- “A chapter on the Budleigh Pebbles.” *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* for 1877.
- ‡ “A Classification of the Triassic rocks of Devon,” etc. *Trans. Devon Assoc.* for 1877.
- || “On the Geology of Paignton.” *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* for 1878.
- || “The Geology of Dawlish.” *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* for 1881.
- || “On the Mouth of the River Exe.” *Trans. Devon Assoc.* for 1878.

The Manor of Allerton and its Tenants, 1530-1866.

BY PREBENDARY COLEMAN, M.A.

AN outline of "The Descent of the Manor of Allerton" was attempted in the volume of the *Proceedings* of the Society for 1899.

It was then shewn that the families of De Conteville, Gournay, and Bythemore held the Lordship of it, from the Conquest until it passed into the hands of John Gunthorpe, Dean of Wells (1472—1498). By him it was given to the Dean and Chapter,¹ who retained it in their possession until the year 1866. On the Commutation of their estates for a fixed annual payment, it was handed over to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, together with their other manors, and remains to this day with that body. In the present Paper it is proposed to shew who have been the Leaseholders for lives and who have been the Copyholders for lives, under the Dean and Chapter. And it will be seen that there was for many years a close connection with the Cathedral Church and the City of Wells through the Lessees. The same was the case through the rectors or chaplains of the "libera capella," who, in the greater number of instances, were canons residentiary, or priest vicars, whose duties at Wells came first, and at Allerton second. A list of these, with the dates of their Institution will be given, with a

1. 27th January, 1498.

A.D. brief notice of each, together with a short account of the Chapel, to which they were appointed by the lords of the Manor.

1529 Although Dean Gunthorpe died in 1498, some years elapsed before possession of the manor was secured to its new owners. At least, the earliest notice found in the records of the Dean and Chapter of its having been let to a tenant, is in the 20th year of King Henry VIII. On the 6th of March in that year, it was let to Thomas Bowyer, Mary his wife, and Luce their daughter, of Tornock in the parish of Badgworth, "and any of them longest living" for the yearly rent of £18 "of good and lawfull money of England."

1548-9 Edward the 6th succeeded his father in 1547, and in the
April 6th. second year of his reign, the manor windmill being then in a ruinous condition, a wealthy clothier, named John Mawdeley, of Wells, rented it for a term of fifty years, apart from the manor house and lands, with the object of rebuilding it.¹

1550-51 In the fourth year of Edward VI, a separate holding of thirty-two acres, more fully described as twenty-four acres of "new aster land lying in two closes inclosed in Aluton late in the tenure of John Hodges of Blackforde, husbandman, and after that in the tenure of Annes his wyfe;" and also "eight acres of land, medoe, and pasture in Aluton," was rented by one John Schepherde of Worspryng, grazier; the rent was £33 6s. 8d., to be paid in three instalments: £20 0s. 0d. at the audytt in the year 1550, £10 0s. 0d. at that of the year 1551, and £3 6s. 8d. "in name of a fyne or yncome" in full payment and "contentacion" of the said £33 6s. 8d. The term for which it was taken was fifty years; and the yearly payment was nine shillings for the eight acres, and twenty-four shillings for the twenty-four acres, "to be paide at the feastes of the byrthe of our Lord God, th annmeyacon of our blyssid Lady the Virgin, the Natyvyte of Seinte John Baptist, and Seinte Mighell th archangell, by evyne porcons."

The tenant was to do suit to the Court of the Dean and Chapter holden at Allerton at all times upon a reasonable summons, as other tenants. He was to repair and maintain the hedges and cleanse and scour the ditches. If the rent were in arrear a month, the lords reserved to themselves the power of distraint; if a whole year, provided it had been lawfully demanded, and no sufficient distress could be found, then of re-entering into the premises, and proceeding "the said John Schepherde to expell, amove, and putt onte."¹

On the 14th day of July² in the second and fourth years of the reigns of Philip and Mary, an indenture was sealed between the D. and C. and "William Hill th elder sone unto Roger Hill of Allerton, gent.," leasing "all that there said capitall messuage of their man of Allerton in Allerton, for a term of sixty years." The fine paid was £20, viz., £10 at the Feast of All Saints 1556, and the other £10 on All Saints' Day 1557. And the annual rent was, as it had been, with Thomas Bowyer, viz., £18, to be paid half-yearly at Lady-day and Michaelmas; also one "harryet" (heriot) ymediately after the death of forfeiture or surrender of William Hill, or twenty shillings in money, also one harryet at every Incombe of any assigne that should enjoy this grant, or twenty shillings in money.

The lords reserved to themselves and their successors "rome and easement in the said capitall messuage," for, the Steward of their Courts, and suit at their Court there twice in every year, "with free ingresse and egresse for the said Steward and others that shall for the tyme attend upon him there." They also reserved "perquisites of Courts, fynes of lands, heriots, wardes, mariages, estates, releases, estrayes, and the advowson, patronage, and disposition of the Church or Chapell to the said Man^r appendant, or in anywise belonging, when and as often as it shall happen to be voide during the said term." A condition in favour of the tenant was that he

A.D.

1556

1. C. A. E. Fo. 42.

2. C. A. E. Fo. 97.

A.D. was to have half of all the estrayes within the manor for his own profit, and as much timber growing on the Manor as should be needed for necessary "reparacons" to the Manor house, and as the Steward should assign. On his part, he engaged "to collect and gather yearly twelve shillings of rente for one close of pasture, late in the tenure of John Gyllyng, and perquisites of Courts, fynes, heriots, when they shall fall, wardes, marriages, and a moiete of estrayes within the Manor, and do everything appertaining to the office of a Baylyffe of the said Manor, and do suit twice a year."

1558 This tenant, William Hill the elder,¹ appears to have died between 1558 and 1565, for on January 28 of the former year (I Elizabeth) the holding known as Bradehurst, or Braden-hurst, thirty acres in extent, was leased to William Welsh, of Loxton, Elizabeth his wife, and William Hill senr, son of
 1565 Roger Hill, but on April 2nd of the latter year, a new grant was made of the same to William Welsh of Alvington, husbandman, Elizabeth his wife, and their son William², for the term of their lives, and it is stated that these thirty acres had been in the tenure and occupation of Roger Hill, gent., deceased. The practice of appointing attornies living in the neighbourhood to give peaceable possession of the lands rented to the tenant now seems to begin; in this instance the men chosen were "our trustie and well-beloved John Swaine of Streme in the p̄ish of Overwere, and William Evans of Netherwere," and they are described as "our true and lawful attornies to enter in and uppon the said thirty acres pasture, and in our name to take possession and seasin, and in our name to deliver seasin and possession unto the said William Welsh."

NOTE.—There was a close connection between the families of Welch of Allerton, and the Schepherdes of Wick S. Lawrence, which accounts for the latter family becoming tenants in Allerton under the D. and C. Christian, daughter of William Welch, of Allerton, became the second wife of John Irish, who by his first marriage had two daughters, Alice and Mary. The former married Edmund Shippard, the latter John Shippard, of Weeke S. Lawrence. This is shewn in the Heralds Visitation of Somerset, 1623.

1. C. A. E. Fo. 109.

2. C. A. E. Fo. 148.

¹Two documents, both dated July 1st, 1601, in the 43rd year of Elizabeth, continue the history of the tenants of the Manor farm: one is the surrender of Edmund Bower, of Wells, who had purchased the remainder of the term granted to William Hill; the other is a lease granted to one *Robert Sherwell*, for the lives of Edmund Bower, Adrian Bower, gent., brother of the said Edmund, and Alice Bower, daughter of the said Adrian. The conditions of the tenancy and the amount of rent remained the same as before. The fine paid is only stated generally as "a competent sum of money." It was probably less than William Hill paid in 1556, as 15 years of his lease were still unexpired. Robert Sherwell was no doubt introduced, owing to his wife being a daughter of John Borde,² who paid rent for the manor in 1563, after William Hill's death, and who was still living in 1591. Robert Sherwell³ held the farm for sixteen years, until his death in 1617. His widow, Mary, survived him ten years. John Borde was a Blackford man; his daughter's burial at Wedmore, September 15th, 1627, is entered thus: "*Maria Sherwell, generosa, vidua et senex,*" though, if baptized in infancy, she fell short of three score years and ten by four years. The attornies for the D. and C. in this case were Richard Iyve, of Blackford, and Richard Counsell, of Mudsley, yeomen.

The family of Bower of Wells was interested in the manor of Allerton for some one hundred and fifty years, 1530-1686. Walter Bower, a residentiary Canon, married Elizabeth, daughter of Adrian Hawthorne, Chancellor of Wells, the issue of which marriage was two sons, viz.: Edmund, and Adrian. At the end of the 16th century, Edmund (see above) was the lessee of the farm in succession to William Hill. Adrian is known as "of Alverton," and succeeded to his

1. C. A. E. Fo. 171.

2. See C. A. D. Fo. 107, for a notice of the manumission of Thos. Borde, sr., of Blackford, and his sons, Thomas and Richard, on February 10th, 1545, being "native." And, cf. S. R. S. Vol. iv, p. 252.

3. Wedmore Chronicle. Vol. 2, No. 6, p. 313.

brother's estates. He married Ann Dorrington, of Collingborne, Wilts, and by her had a family of four sons and four daughters, viz.: Edmund, Walter, Adrian and John, Alice (one of the three lives inserted in the lease of 1601), Mary, Sarah, and Eleanor. Ann Bower, the mother of this family, had an only sister,¹ Cisely, who became the wife of William Bower, of Wells, a cousin of Adrian's. The bodies of the two sisters were buried in S. Cuthbert's Church, and on a small monument in the south aisle there was formerly this interesting inscription: "Neere unto y^e pillar lyeth y^e boddy of Cisely Bower, dau. and co-heire of John Dorrington, of Collingbourne in Wiltshire, gentlem'n; a loving wife—years toe William Bower of y^s citty, gent., by whom shee had many children which shee trayned upp in y^e feare of God. Shee was devoted to prayer and exprest good use therof. Shee was many times dead in the sight of the people, but y^e Lord had mercy on her that shee lived many yeares after, and did many good workes in helping y^e poore, sick, and lame, wherein y^e Lord blessed her hand. Shee remembered y^e poore aged women at her death. She dyed on Whitsonday, 1639, and was buried in the grave of her sister, Anne, y^e wife of Adrian Bower, gent., who dyed the first of January, 1624."² It would appear that Adrian Bower and his wife resided in Allerton, for nearly a quarter of a century, for the Wedmore Registers bear witness to the fact. In 1601, their servant, Mary Kenny, died. In 1609, on Christmas Eve, they buried a daughter, Elizabeth. In 1616, in the early Spring, another daughter, Joanna. And in 1617, death laid its hand on another servant, Isabella Hodges. And now in 1624, Adrian took his wife to be buried at Wells. Edmund, his eldest son, was of age at the Visitation of Somerset, in 1623. He had a son, Adrian, born in 1630, who occupied the farm

1. She is styled Mrs. Christian Bower in S. Cuthbert's Register of Burials.

2. Historical Notes of the Church of S. Cuthbert, by T. Serel, 1875, p. 142.

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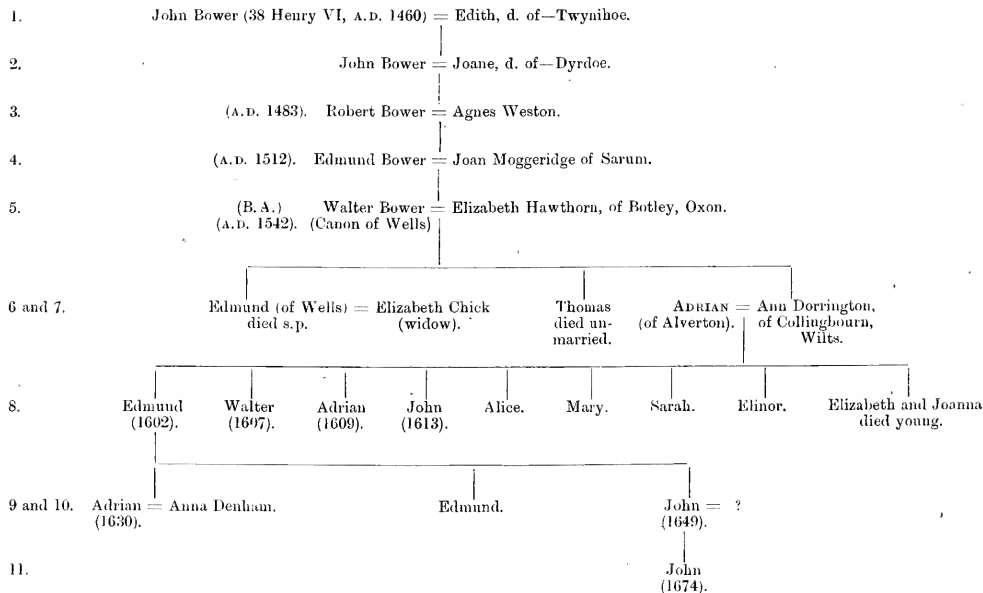
2. Historical Notes of the Church of S. Cuthbert, by T. Serel, 1875, p. 142.

PEDIGREE OF ADRIAN BOWER, OF ALVERTON.

Compiled partly from the Table in *Hutchins'* Dorset iii, 538, and partly from private research.

ARMS: Sable, 3 talbôts, heads coupé in chief argent langued gules.

MOTTO:—"Hope well and have well."



NOTES.

3. He held lands in Lower Donhead, co. Wilts; he was buried in Trinity Church, Shaftesbury. An "Edmund Atte Bowre" is a witness to a Bristol deed, 11th Edw. II, 1318.

4. Of Donhead, Wilts. A great benefactor to the town of Shaftesbury; buried at Combe Basset, Wilts.

5. Rector of Farneborough 1559, Canon of Wells 1562. Proctor for the Chapter 1571, with Adrian Hawthorne.

6 and 7. William Bower of Wells, who married Cicely Dorrington, was a cousin of Edmund and Adrian, being the second son of Thomas, brother of Walter, by his wife Margaret Percy.

8. John (b. 1613); matriculated in 1631 at Trinity Coll., Oxford; B.A. from Pembroke Coll., 1635; M.A., 1638.

9 and 10. Adrian (1630) died in 1686; buried at Wraxall. John (1649) matriculated in 1666 at St. Alban's Hall, Oxford; B.A., 1669-70; Vicar of Burnham, 1681; he died in 1727.

11. John (1674) matriculated at Brazenose Coll., Oxford, 1691.

towards the close of the 17th century, but who died at Wraxall, in 1686, at the age of 56. There was formerly a grave-stone to his memory in Wraxall Church with this inscription: "Here Lyeth the Body of Adryan Bower, Esqre., Late of Alverton, in the County of Somerset, Who Departed This Life ye 3d day of July, 1686: Aged 56 years." This stone was not to be found on a recent visit to the church, and the inscription may therefore the more fitly find a place in these "records."

A.D.

Edmund Bower of Wells was living in 1611 (9th James I), for in that year he made a surrender of the farm, and windmill, and a new agreement was entered into.¹

1611

In the 2nd Charles I, his brother Adrian surrendered² "what he now holdeth and enjoyeth by virtue of a grant made to Edmund Bower late of Wells, gent., deceased," and had a new lease granted to him for the lives of his three sons, Edmund, Adrian, and John, then aged 25, 18, and 14 years, "and the life of the longest liver of them." A fine of £30 was paid, and the rent remained as in past years. The attornies were William Bower of Wells, gent., and Tristram Towse, of the same, notary public. Adrian, the father, was appointed manor bailiff. On his death in 1637, his son Edmund succeeded him, as appears by the following entry in a D. and C. account book. "July 19, 1637. Alverton Manor. Rec^d. of Edm. Bower, gent., p. man Tristram Towse for or lady day rent nine pounds;" Dec. 7, 1637, more p^r man Tristram Towse twenty fower pounds fifteen shillings and sixpence. Suma 33. 15. 6. Item. Wm. Welsh perobligacon fifty shillings £2 10 0. Sic onus £36 5 6."

1627
Apr. 11th.

1637

Onus
36 5 6

In 1642 the Civil War began, and every thing in Church and State was thrown into confusion. The last entry in the Chapter Acts is on January 28, 1644, and for the next twenty years no entries were made.

1. C. A. K. Fo. 38.

2. C. A. G. Fo. 48.

A.D.

1649

On April 20, 1649, an Act of Parliament was passed “to abolish and take away the name and office of Dean, Subdean, Dean and Chapter, Archdeacon, Chancellor, Chantor, Treasurer, Canon, Prebend, Choirister, and all other titles and offices belonging to any Cathedral or Collegiate Church or Chapel excepting the Universities, the Deanery of Christ Church in Oxford, and the Foundations of Westminster, Winchester and Eton, and to settle the Lands and Hereditaments of them in the hands of Trustees called Contractors, to sell and dispose of them for the benefit of the public.”

1650

In order to carry out this provision, Commissioners were appointed to make a survey of the property of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The survey of the Manor of Allerton was made in the month of June 1650; and, as this is an official document of no little value, it is here given in full. I am indebted to the Secretary of the Ecclesiastical Commission for granting me the loan of it for this purpose.

A SURVEY

1650

of the Mannor of Allverton with the rights, membes and appurtenances thereof lying and being in the County of Somerset, late parcell of the possessions or late belonging to the late Dean and Chapter of the Cathedrall Church of S. Andrew's in Wells in the county aforesd, made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed in the month of June 1650, by virtue of a Commission to us granted grounded upon¹ an Act of the Comons of England assembled in Parliamt^t for the abolishing of Deanes, Deanes and Chapters, Canons, Prebends and other offices and titles of and belonging to any Cathedrall or Collegiate Church or Chappell within England and Wales, under the hands and seales of ffive or more of the Trustees in the s^d Act named and appointed.

1. Passed April 20, 1649.

Annual
Rents
Reserved.

Clear values and
improvements
per annum.

£ s. d.

The Courts Baron fines and amercia-
ments of Courts, herrs of the copyhold
tenants for lives, wayfes, estrays and all
other profits and perquisites within the sd
manner to the Royalty thereof appertain-
ing We estimate coibus annis at, *i.e.* "com-
munibus"—ordinary years ...

. . 1 5 0

LEASEHOLD FOR LIVES.

Edw. Bower. All that capital mes-
suage or mancōn house lying and being
in Allverton in the county of Somerset,
consisting of a hall, a parlour, a kitchen,
a larder, a buttery, a brewhouse with
severall lodging roomes over them, all
built wth stone and covered wth slate, a
large barne, a court, and two fold yards,
two stalls, a hayhouse, a stable, a granary,
a cowhouse, a garden, and four orchards,
with their appurtenances, containing by esti-
maçon ffour acres. And all that close of
pasture, with the appurts, called Upper
Elme Hay, containing by estimaçon three
roods, abutting upon the sd house on the
east part. All that close of meadow and
pasture, with the appurts, called Pull-
hays, containing by estimaçon ten acres,
abutting upon a close of the same lands,
called Eighteene acres on the south part.
All that close of arable called Eighteen
acres, with the appurtenances, containing by

Annual
Rents
Reserved.

Clear values and
improvements
per annum.

£ s. d.

estimaçon 12 acres, abutting upon the sd ground called Pullhays, on the north part. All that close of arable and pasture, with the appurtenances, called Lower Elme Hay, containing by estimaçon three acres, abutting upon a ground called Six acres on the north part. All that close of arable called Six acres, wth the appurtenances, containing by estimaçon ffour acres, abutting upon the said Lower Elme Hay, on the south part. All that close of arable, with y^e appurten^l, called ffour acres, containing by estimaçon three acres, abutting upon the ground called Six acres afores^d, on the south-west part. All that parcell of arable, wth the appurts, called Two acres, containing by estimaçon two acres, lying in the Northfeild, abutting upon Mr. Taverner's land on the west. All that parcell of arrable wth the appurtenances lying in the lower feild upon Bynham's Hill, containing by estimaçon one acre. All that close of arable with the appurtenances called Twelve acres, containing by estimaçon eight acres, abutting upon another ground called Twelve acres on the east part. All that close of arable with the appurts called Twelve acres, containing by estimaçon eight acres abutting upon the afores^d Twelve acres on the west part. All that close of arable with the appurtenances called Bempston, containing

Annual
Rents
Reserved.

Clear values and
improvements
per annum.

£ s. d.

by estimaçon ten acres abutting upon Mr. Taverner's ten acres lying in Allerton East feild on the west part. All that parcell of arable land with the appurtenances lying in the East feild, containing by estimaçon three acres abutting upon a meadow called Sweeting's close (in the tenure Edm^d Bower) on the east part. All that close of meadow with the appurts called Scotten's close, containing by estimaçon two acres abutting upon the sd three acres on the west part. All that parcell of arable with the appurtenances lying in the East feild, containing by estimaçon nine acres abutting upon the Parish of Weare on the north and an acre of land of — Lancaster Esq^{re}. on the south part. All that parcel of arrable with the appurtenances lying in the same feilde, containing by estimaçon an acre and half abutting upon William Hatche's land on the north part. All that parcell of arable with the appurtenances lying in the same feild, containing by estimaçon three acres abutting upon the highway leading unto Wedmore from Axbridge on the east part, and all that close of arable wth the appurtenances lying in the East feild, containing by estimaçon ffour acres abutting upon Esq. Huxley's ground on the east part; and all that close of meadow with the appurtenances called Crickmead, containing by

Annual
Rents
Reserved.

Clear values and
improvements
per annum.

£ s. d.

estimaçon 16 acres abutting upon an orchard and backside of Mr. Taverner's (in the tenure of John Bower) on the east part; and all that meadow with the appurtenances called Great Coombs, containing by estimaçon 16 acres abutting upon the highway in the north; and a comon meadow called Shalldrom on the south part; and all that meadow with the appurtes called Little Coombs, containing by estimaçon three acres abutting upon the highway on the east, and a close of the sd Mr. Bower's called Pill on the west part; and all that meadow with the appurtenances called Parke Mead, containing by estimaçon eight acres abutting upon the widow Wall's ground called Pill on the south part; and all that the Depasturing or Common of Pasture with the appurtances for 12 head of cattle yearly in a Common meadow called Cully Mead; and all that close of willowes with the appurtenances commonly called Withy Bed, containing by estimaçon one acre abutting upon the house and backside of the sd Mr. Bower on the north part; and all that Windmill wth the appurtes commonly called by the name of Allverton Windmill, set and being near Alverton aforesd, with all ways, passages, easements, profits, and comodities whatsoever to the sd capital messuage ffarm and windmill of right

Annual
Rents
Reserved.

Clear values and
improvements
per annum.

£ s. d.

belonging or in any wise appertaining or
at anytime heretofore taken, reputed or
knowne as part, parcell, or member there-
Redd. £18. of.

Wm. Welsh. All those three closes of
meadow and pasture, coñonly called
Brodenhurst, situate, lying and being in
Allverton in the county of Somerset, con-
taining by estimaçõ thirty acres, abut-
ting upon Baynham Moore on the south
and the ground of Edmund Sheppard on
the north part, wth all and singular the

Redd. 30s. appurts thereunto belonging ... 33 10 0

Edmund Sheppard. All that one close
of meadow and pasture, commonly called
or known by the name of Broadness,
situate, lying and being in the parish of
Allverton in the county of Somerset, con-
taining by estimaçõ 18 acres, abutting
upon Baynham Moore on the south part.
All that other close of meadow and pas-
ture coñonly called Broadness, contain-
ing by estimaçõ twelve acres, abutting
upon a drove leading to Lower Leaze on
the south and Cook's Leaze on the north
part, and all that close of meadow and
pasture called North Mead, containing
by estimaçõ two acres, abutting upon a
meadow called North Mead in the north
part, with their and every of their appur-

Redd. 33s. tenences ... 33 7 0

Annual
Rents
Reserved.

Clear values and
improvements
per annum.

£ s. d.

COPYHOLDERS FOR LIVES.

Herr. 1.	<i>Eliz. Bower.</i> One tenement, containing 15 acres of land and one rodd of land and three roods of meadow of old Auster; as also one tenement, containing six acres of land and three acres of meadow and pasture of the same old Auster. ¹	...	9	0	0
Redd. 20s.					
Herr. 1.	<i>Humphrey Marsh.</i> Twelve acres of land, meadow, and pasture of old Auster, with the appurtenances in the Parish of Allverton	...	13	13	6
Redd. 12s.					
Herr. 1.	<i>Wm. Hatch.</i> One tenement, containing by estimaçon sixteen acres and half of land, meadow, and pasture of old Auster, with the appurtenances	...	6	3	4
Redd. 10s.					
	<i>Eliz. Swayne.</i> One tenement, containing thirteen acres of land, and seven acres of meadow of old Auster with the appurtenances, and also six acres of meadow and pasture in Broadness, and ffive acres of land in Bremble Croft, with the appurtenances.		12	0	0
Herr. 1.					
Redd. 20s.					
Herr. 1.	<i>Eliz. Swayne.</i> One tenement, containing ffourteen acres and-a-half of land and six acres and half of meadow and pasture of old Auster wth the appurtenances, and one acre of land in Park land of Overland.	10	3	8	
Redd. 16s. 4d.					
	<i>John Deane.</i> One tenement, contain-				

1. "In some manors 'antiquum astrum' or austrum (from O.F. *astre*, a *hearth*) is where a fixed chimney or fire anciently hath been. *Auster tenements* are lands to which in virtue of their having been the original homesteads rights of common were attached, and on which certain duties devolved." N. and Q. 5th series, xi, 216.

Annual Rents Reserved.		Clear values and improvements per annum.			
			£	s.	d.
Herr.	ing thirteen acres and three yards of land,				
Best Goods.	and three acres and one yard of meadow				
Redd. 8s.	and pasture, with the appurtenances ...	6 5 4			
	<i>Priscilla Wall.</i> Two tenements, con-				
Herr.	taining 15 acres and 3 yards of arable				
Best Goods.	land of old Auster, and ffour acres and				
	three yards of meadow of the same old				
Redd. 10s.	Auster, with the appúrts ...	6 10 0			
Herr.	<i>Adrian Bower.</i> One tenement, contain-				
Best Goods.	ing eight acres of arable land and two				
	acres of meadow of old Auster, with the				
	appurtenances, and ffour acres of pasture in				
	Broadness, of Overlands, with the ap-				
Redd. 10s.	purtences ...	10 3 4			
	<i>Marian Andrews.</i> Seven acres of pas-				
Redd. 7s.	ture of Overlands ...	4 13 0			
	<i>Wm. Welsh.</i> One tenement, contain-				
Herriott 40s.	ing eight acres of land and meadow and				
	two acres of meadow and pasture of old				
	Auster, with the appúrts, which two				
	acres lye in a certain meadow called				
Redd. 4s.	Blackheale ...	4 16 0			
Herr. 1.	<i>Jeremiah Darcy</i> als Ballon. One tene-				
	ment, containing ten acres of land,				
	meadow, and pasture of old Auster, with				
Redd. 6s. 8d.	the appúrts ...	4 2 6			
	<i>Edmd. Bower.</i> Nine acres of pasture				
	of Overlands lying in Broadness, and ffive				
	acres of pasture of Overlands lying in				
Redd. 14s.	Broadness, with the appurtenances ...	13 6 0			
	<i>Edmd. Bower.</i> One tenement, contain-				
Herr.	ing by estimaçon 33 acres and two roods				

	Annual Rents Reserved.		Clear values and improvements per annum.		
			£	s.	d.
Best Goods.		of land, meadow, and pasture of old Auster. Seven acres of pasture in Guire of Overlands, and two acres of meadow in Paddmead of Overlands, with their			
Redd. 29s.	appurtenances	... ..	24	14	4
		<i>Edmd. Bower.</i> One tenement, contain-			
Herr.		ing sixteen acres of land and ffour acres			
Best Goods.		of meadow of old Auster, with the			
Redd. 10s.	appūrts	... ..	9	7	8
		<i>John Bower.</i> Twelve acres of meadow and pasture, with the appūrts of Over-			
Redd. 12s.	lands	... ..	9	8	0
		<i>Edmd. Bower.</i> Seven acres of meadow of Overland, whereof ffour acres lye in Shalldom and three acres in Parkmead,			
Redd. 7s.	with the appurtenances	... ..	6	13	0
		<i>Gab. Ivyleafe.</i> ffour acres of meadow with the appurtenances, called Stinteham			
Redd. 7s.	mead.	... ..	2	13	0
		<i>John Taylor.</i> One close of pasture of Overlands in Broadness, containing by			
Redd. 6s.	estimaçon six acres, with the appurtenances		4	7	4

REPRIZES.¹

The lords of the sd manor are to be at the charge of river work, viz., for cleansing, scouring, and ditching of 100 perches in length in several rivers and rines at 15 ffoot to the perch, and repairing one sluice at ffawman Bridge, and likewise at the charge of repairing two bridges, the one called Cullymead

1. "Allowance and duties paid annually out of a manor and lands as rent charges, annuities," &c. *Bailey's Dictionary.*

Bridge and the other flawman Bridge, all which charge we reckon may amt coibus annis to £3.

There is to be paid out of the rents and profits of the sd Mannor of Allverton to the poor of the city of Wells, the sume of £8 13s. 4d.

MEMORANDUMS.

That there is a Court Baron² held at y^e ffarme house in Allverton, at y^e will and pleasure of the lords.

The tenants of the sd mannor are to performe their suit and service to the lords of the courts aforesd.

The ffreholders which hold of the sd mannor do usually do suit of court and pay to the lords every Midsuñier Day a red rose.

That there are two Coñons belonging to the sd mannor, the one called Bynham Moore, the other Allverton Moore, and two Droves thereunto belonging, wherein the several customary tenants within the sd mannor have coñon of pasture without stint, and that the lords of the sd mannor have the benefit of drivinge the sd coñons.

The benefit of coñons and coñon of pasture to their sd tenemts belonging are comprehended within the values of their respective holds.

That there have been usually granted three copys upon every copyhold or old Auster tenement, and every copy for three lives apeice, and that the lords shall have and take the best goods of every tenemt of old Auster that the tenant dyed seized of for and in the name of a Herrt unless they did otherwise compound wth the sd lords for the same, and that the widow of every tent dying seized should enjoy the sd tenemt by custom during her widowhood.

The sd mannor is bounded with Mark on the south, Wed-

2. "A court which every lord of a manor (who antiently were called barons) hath within his own precincts, in which admittances, grants of lands, &c., are made to the copyholders; surrenders are accepted, &c." *Bailey.*

A.D. moore on the south-east, Weare on the north, and Badgeworth on the north-west.

The advowson right of patronage noīacon or presentation to the parish church of Allerton did belong to the lords of the s^d mannor.

The parsonage there is worth per ann. £40.

The present incumbent there is Mr. Mathewe Lawe.

An abstract of the present rents, future improvements, and all other profits of the s^d mannor of Allverton.

The Courts Baron, Herrt, and Royalties are per

ann.	1	5	0
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The rent reserved by lease wthin the s^d mannor

is per annum	18	0	0
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				19	5	0
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The improvent of the several leaseholds within

the s ^d mannor is per annum	112	9	0
--	-----	-----	-----	---	---

The improvement of the copyholds for lives per

ann.	158	0	0
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Sume total of future improvements pr ann.	270	9	0
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1650 From this Survey it appears that Edmund Bower was now the tenant of the farm and was occupying 130 acres of land, more or less, belonging to it, besides 80 acres which he held as a Copyholder. This tenancy was in virtue of a lease granted to him in 1641 for the lives of his two sons, Adrian and Edmund, and of Edmund Towse. He does not seem to have been disturbed, by the agents of the Parliament, in his occupation, for there is proof that he was living at the farm in 1652, and his son Adrian in 1660. But we have no Chapter records to throw light on the period which intervened between 1649, when Charles I was executed, and England was declared a Commonwealth, and 1661, the year after the Restoration of

Charles II. But, if the West Country ditty were known in these parts, the Allerton men would doubtless have joined *con amore* in its jingle:—¹

“ We'll bore a hole thro' Crumwell's nose,
And there we'll put a string ;
We'll hang 'un up in middle of th' house,
For killing of Charles our King.”

In other respects the Survey must speak for itself: but it is a matter of interest to observe that the sum of £8 13s. 4d.² charged on the profits of the manor for the poor of Wells, is still paid yearly, and a portion of it helps to provide attendance and medicines for the sick, gratis.

At the Restoration of Charles II, on May 29th, 1660, Dr. Creyghton, a Canon of Wells, who had been with the King in exile for the last fifteen years, was appointed to the Deanery. There are many visible memorials of him in the Cathedral Church, of which the most conspicuous is the brass lectern in the nave, presented by him as a thank offering. No sooner was he in office than the business of the Chapter manors engaged his attention. Among them, that of the manor of Allerton, of which Adrian Bower, born in 1630, was at that time, the tenant. At the close of the year 1661, three matters of business connected with Allerton, came before the Dean and Chapter. In two instances ‘copies’ of their tenancy had been lost “in the troublesome tymes,” by the tenants, and they now came to desire ‘a new copy,’ which was not obtained without enquiry into the merits of the case. Adrian Bower had lost his copy of twelve acres, for which a fine had been paid in 1640, as he affirmed, but he had to bring a witness, one William Hatch of Allerton (who) “affirmeth confidently and is readie to take his oath that he saw the copy which is lost.” He also desired a new copy of the four acres in Shal-

1. Notes and Queries. 6th s. xi, 129.

2. See *Serels'* St. Cuthbert's Church, p. 107, for an incident connected with payment of this sum.

dom, and the three acres in Parkmeade, the original of 1641 having been lost "in the late rebellious tymes." Search had to be made in "the booke of suits," and it was found that in 15 Charles I, Edmond Bower, his father, had contracted with the Dean and Chapter for *some* land or tenement in Allerton, and had paid his fine, but for *what* land or tenement, "non constat." However, the new copy was granted. Nor are these the only instances of Deeds being lost, or of complications in the tenures, arising out of the Rebellion. In 1663, a man and his wife named Kent, the tenants in possession of two tenements, enter a caveat against the surrender by certain other persons of those premises, and against any grant that may be made of them. Since the Parliament had abolished Deans and Chapters, full ten years had elapsed, and in the interval many changes among the tenants had taken place; lives had dropped; and probably little was known by the officials of the Church, of the business that had been transacted in the interval. Among other results of the Restoration was a diminished rent roll from the manorial estates. In addition to the usual deductions 'pro aquaticis operibus,' *i.e.*, cleansing the rhines, and 'pro reparationibus pinfoldi," *i.e.*, repairs to the manor Pound, an item now appears, entitled, "in subsidium regale," of no small amount. In 13 Charles II an Act was passed 'for a free and voluntary present to his Majesty,' with a proviso that "this Act and the Supply here granted shall not be drawn into example for the time to come." It was *called* a free and voluntary present, but it was nothing more or less than a tax levied on the nation for the payment of the King's debts. In one account in 1669, no less a sum than £192 4s. 4d. is entered as paid by the Chapter for "soluciones Dno. Regi."

The "Acts" of the Chapter were brought to a close in 1644 by the Civil War, but they commence again in 1664. One of the first entries is concerning land at Allerton called "Powells." In 1650 it was held by Edmond Bower; he was

now dead, and in the ordinary course of things, his son A.D.
Adrian would have succeeded to it. But it would seem that he objected to the amount of the fine demanded. A lease of it was granted to John Selleck, one of the Canons, who appears to have passed it on to his sister. The fine was £80 : the Chapter Clerk adding this note—"This was designed for Mr. Adrian Bower for threescore and ten pounds if he had accepted of it." It was not long in the hands of Joanna Selleck, for in the following year Adrian Bower bought her out at £80 and five shillings !

To the Bowers succeeded as tenants of the farm the 1683
Canningtons, for a period of some twenty years. The first man of the name was John Canington, of North Petherton ; but the family was represented also at Wells, with which city it had been connected for between two and three hundred years. In the years 1444 and 1471 a Cannington had been one of the churchwardens of St. Cuthbert's. And now, on April 13th, 1683 (35 Charles II) John surrendered the Allerton manor farm, of which he was legally seized by mean assignment, to the Dean and Chapter. A new lease was granted to him and his heirs for the lives of Anne Cannington, his daughter, and of Thomas and John, sons of Robert Cannington, of Wells. The same rent as before, and the usual conditions were inserted. The attornies were Robert and John Pope, of Blackford.

On the 2nd of October, 1690 (2 William and Mary) another 1690
lease was granted to John Cannington, for the lives of Thomas and John, sons of Robert, *late* of Wells, and of Avis Holt, daughter of Francis Holt, gent., deceased, on same terms. In the margin of the indenture there is this memorandum : "Mr. Cannington promised the Chapter to be kind to Avis Holt." Within five years, there was a great change in the family. Mr. and Mrs. Cannington had died, as a memorial to the latter in the south transept of Wedmore

A.D. 1695 Church testifies,¹ Thomas had succeeded his uncle, and had made Avis Holt his wife. It would appear also, that Anne and John were no longer living, for on January 13th, 1695, (7 William III) Thomas adds besides his own life and that of "Avis, his now wife," the life of Robert Thorn, instead of his brother John, in renewing his lease. This man was the son of a Thomas Thorn of the city of London. The attorneys were George Counsell, gent., and George White, yeoman. The rent remained the same, viz., £18. A series of Manor Court Rolls, extending from 1690 until 1708, is in existence, and they are interesting as specifying the names of the tenants who did suit to the lords at the fourteen Courts held during that time at Allerton.

There is little more to be said of the Caningtons. In 1703 (October 2nd) the Dean and Chapter confirmed letters patent to their tenant, Thomas, appointing him their bailiff for the life of himself and, strangely enough, for the life of Avis his wife, and Jane their daughter. In 1705, Avis is a widow residing in the Liberty at Wells, and twenty years later, Holt Canington (presumably her son) is elected a vicar choral on probation. The reason for the Chapter memorandum, that John Canington had promised to be kind to Avis, then fatherless, was owing to a close connection with Chancellor Holt, who played a conspicuous part in the Chapter proceedings in July 1685, at the time of the Monmouth Rebellion, when, deploring the damage done by the rebels to the Cathedral, and rejoicing in their defeat, he wrote, "*Deus, deus nobis hæc otia fecit!*"

From the year 1705 until 1866, that is for the last one hundred and sixty years of the manor remaining in the possession of the Dean and Chapter, the two families of Paine and

1. cf. Wedmore Chronicle II, 6, 318.

C. A. P. 1683-1704. Id. 1703.

Thomas Holt was among the suffering clergy in 1642. See Walker, pt. ii, 74. Fo. edit., 1714.

Tudway, both of Wells, were the lessees of the farm. An A.D.
alliance between the two families was contracted in the year
1766, by the marriage of Robert Tudway with Mary, eldest
daughter of Rev. John Paine, the then lessee, afterwards
Canon and Sub-Dean of Wells. And with this alliance the
connection of the Tudway family with Allerton began.

On January 12th, 1705, John Paine, jr., of the city of 1705
Wells, notary public, took the farm and windmill on a lease
for the lives of himself, Avis Cannington of the Liberty of
S. Andrew, widow, and Robert Thorn.¹ Two deeds follow,
one in 1707, and another in 1708. The former constitutes 1707
John Paine the younger, together with his tenant for the time
being, game keepers to the Dean and Chapter, who give him
full power and authority to appoint one or more persons for
the better preserving the game, and for seizing "any guns,
netts or other engines for destroying the said game." He
and his tenant may also take or kill by all lawful means wild
duck and mallard, widgeon, teal, pheasant, partridge, hares,
and all other game that shall be found within the manor.

The latter comes upon us as a surprise ; for it is a docu- 1708
ment authorizing two men of Burrington to dig or mine within
the manor for lead ore, satisfying the tenants on whose ground
they shall dig or mine, and paying to the Dean and Chapter
a tenth part of all the ore they might raise. The probabili-
ties of any success in such an enterprise must have been very
remote. Professor Boyd Dawkins kindly confirms this con-
clusion, and adds a note on the geology of the parish. He
writes : "The grant to the men of Burrington was of no use
to them because there is no lead ore in those rocks. The
rocks forming the surface in the parish occur in the following
order (descending)—6. Alluvium of marsh lands. 5. The
lower triassic shales, clays, and limestones. 4. The white lias.
3. The black clays and thin limestones with bone beds.
2. The grey marls (all rhœtic). 1. The triassic red marls.

1. Acts 1704, 1725. Id. Nov. 13. Id. April 6.

- v.D. The geology of Allerton is merely a repetition of that of Wedmore and the line of hills sweeping past Theale and Pen Knowle Hill to the east."
- 1709 In the following year two new lives were put in, instead of Avis Cunnington and Robt. Thorne,¹ viz.: Frances Paine the wife, and Frances Paine the sister of John. The wife was a daughter of Dr. Richard Healy, who gave £5 to the poor of Allerton, and who is commemorated on a mural tablet in the east cloister of the Cathedral. All that is known of her is recorded on a floor slab in the north transept.
- 1729 On her death in 1729, he inserts the life of his son Richard, aged 19, and in the following year his son John. His father died in 1732, and he then became 'John Paine the elder of Wells,' surviving his father only nine years, and departing this life in 1741.
- 1742 His son John succeeded him, and renewed the lease for the lives of himself, Francis his brother, and Frances Paine his wife. He was in Holy Orders in 1743, and became in 1773 Canon and Sub-Dean of Wells. He continued to be the lessee until his death in 1774. He married in 1741, Frances, daughter of William Goldfinch of Wells, and after her death in 1763, Hester ———? At this time his daughter Mary became engaged to Robert Tudway of Wells, and when he
- 1765 renewed his lease for the last time in 1765, it was on the lives of himself, his daughter Mary, and Robert Tudway, esq^{re}. In 1768, a parish rate is levied on Mr. "Studway" for the farm.
- 1772 The manor house, as it stands to-day, is a substantial dwelling, abutting on the churchyard, with surroundings not very different from those described in 1650. It dates from 1772, in which year, on January 1st, "the Dean and Canons did then order that Robert Tudway, Esq., might cut down as much timber on his estate at Allerton, held under the Dean and Chapter, as he hath had, or might have occasion for, on account of building his house at Allerton."

1. Id. Nov. 18. Acts 1725—1743. Id. Dec 2.

On the death of Canon Paine, in 1774, Robert Tudway renewed the lease of the farm, after which no change occurred until the year 1796, when the life of John Paine Tudway was accepted by the Dean and Chapter in lieu of that of Robert Tudway, son to the lessee. In the first year of the 19th century, Robert being now dead, the farm passed to Clement and Charles Tudway of Wells, esquires, for the lives of Mary, widow of Robert, John Paine Tudway her son, and Edward Wright Band, Esq ^{re} . The last named resided at Wookey Hole.	<p>A.D. 1774</p> <p>1796</p> <p>1801</p>
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Clement Tudway died (surviving Charles) in 1815, at the advanced age of 80, having been M.P. for Wells for 55 years, ¹ and having served the office of Mayor of Wells ten times.	<p>1815</p>
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The next notice to be recorded of any change is in 1824, when John Paine Tudway, M.P., 1815—1830, the son of Robert, and father of the last member of the family who held the estate, succeeded. The lives on which he held it were those of himself, Edwd. W. Band, and Edmund Lovell, son of Joseph Lovell Lovell. He died in July, 1835, aged 60, and was succeeded by his son, Robert Charles Tudway, Esq ^{re} , who held it for the lives of E. Band of Wookey, himself, and his brother Henry Tudway.	<p>1824</p> <p>1836</p>
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[At this time, July 1st, 1824, Allerton windmill, with its dwelling house and premises, was again let to a separate tenant, viz., Thomas Wilkins of Chapel Allerton, for lives of John Paine Tudway, E. W. Band, and John Wilkins, aged four years, son of Samuel Wilkins of Chapel Allerton, miller. Paul Wilkins succeeded his father in 1836, and Edwin Wilkins at his father's death in 1867, continued the tenancy until *his* death in 1883.]

The Rev. Henry G. Tudway, the last surviving "life," died in February, 1866 (æt. 39), and by his death the Manor of Allerton 'fell into hand,' and passed away from the family,

1. He was the Father of the House of Commons.

A.D. and was merged in the Wells Chapter estates just made over to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

1843 The under-tenant in 1836 was George Mapstone, who was
 1866 succeeded in 1843 by Matthew Teek, at whose death in 1866,
 his son, John Tabor Teek, became the occupier, until his retire-
 1897 ment in 1897, when his son Arthur Teek took his place, and
 1900 is now (A.D. 1900) the tenant.

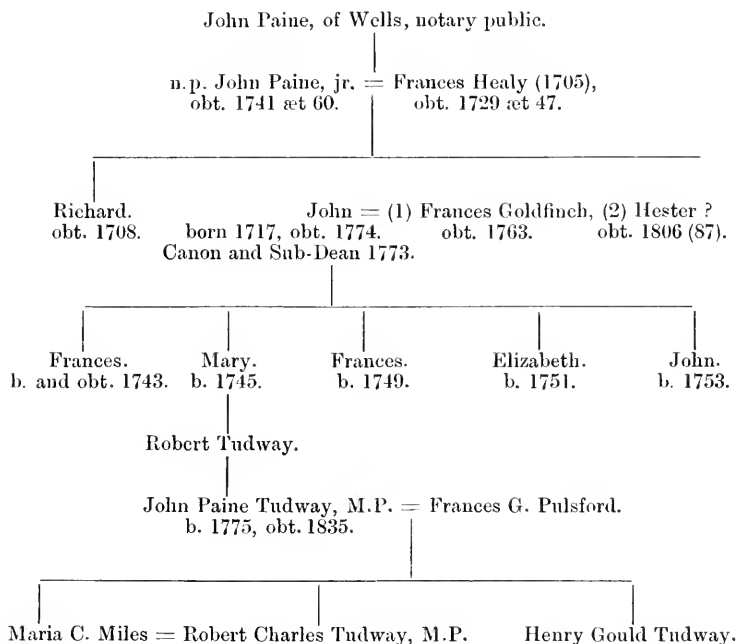
SCHEDULE OF LANDS LEASED TO R. C. T. IN 1836.

No. on Map.	Description of Premises.	Quality.	Quantity.
141.	Farm House, Garden, Barton, and Orchard .	} Buildings	1 3 9
115 & 154.	Park Mead . . .		Meadow 8 2 3
181.	Binham Moor. No. 36 on Award . . .	} „	4 0 16
152.	Little Combe . . .		„ 4 2 13
151.	Great Combe . . .	„	12 0 16
153.	Cully Mead . . .	„	5 0 1
150.	Crick Mead . . .	„	13 2 37
155.	Crick Orchard . . .	Orchard	0 3 29
Part 144.	Pull Hayes . . .	Meadow	8 3 0
Other part 144 & 158.	} Pull Hayes and 18 Hayes	Arable	12 2 13
143.			
142.	Six Acres . . .	„	6 3 6
156.	Four Acres . . .	Pasture	4 0 0
157.	North Field . . .	Arable	1 0 4
157.	Allerton Hill . . .	„	1 0 22
145.	South Twelve Acres .	Pasture	7 2 6
146.	North Twelve Acres .	„	7 1 12
159.	Hundred Stone . . .	Arable	11 1 19
147.	Scotten's Close . . .	Pasture	1 3 35
160.	New Tyning . . .	„	5 1 0
148.	Quabb . . .	„	5 2 13
161.	Quabb, or Popham's Grove	„	2 1 2
			124 1 16

In 1869, when a survey was made for the Commissioners, the farm was the same acreage as above (viz., 125 acres), and the entire manor comprised 515 acres.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE PAINE FAMILY.

A.D.



Having now traced the line of the Leaseholders of the Manor Farm from 1530 to 1866, we will follow the fortunes of some of the separate holdings within the manor. Two stand out to view above the others, each a holding of some thirty acres, and as such they may have come down from early times, as the half virgates of feudal tenure. The one is the thirty-two acres in Broadness, the other the thirty acres in Braden-hurst. The former was in the tenancy of John Hodges of Blackford until 1550. In that year, John Schepherde of Worspring, grazier, took it for fifty years; and the family of Shepherd continued to hold it until the beginning of the 18th century. Edmund was the tenant in 1650, having taken it on lease in 1639 for the lives of his three sons, Edmund,

1550

1639

A.D.
 1652 William, and Richard. In 1652, Edmund, senr., granted it for the use of Richard during his life, and after his death, of
 1664 his heirs for the residue of the unexpired term. In 1664, Richard desired to exchange his own and his brother Edmund's
 1688 lives, William being dead, and to put in a new life. In 1688, Richard, of Worle, took it for three lives, and in 1695 his son Dennis did the same.

1741 In 1741 the estate passed to Mr. Paine, together with the
 1766 farm, the lease being renewed in 1763 and in 1766. In 1774 the tenant was Elizabeth Frances Paine of Wells, spinster.

1795 In 1795 it passed from her to the Rev. Richard Chaple Whalley, to whom she had been married, and who was now left a widower by her death. He was the fourth son of the Rev. John Whalley, D.D., by Mary, daughter of Rev. Francis Squire, Chancellor of Wells, so that he was closely connected, both by parentage and marriage, with the Wells Chapter. There is a memorial, much obliterated, to Mrs. Whalley in the east cloister of the Cathedral.

1825 In 1825, a lease of the thirty-two acres was granted to William Lewis of Axbridge, fellmonger, and Rebecca Arnold, widow of John Arnold, late of Port Isaac in the county of Cornwall, officer of excise, formerly Rebecca Maggs, spinster, for the lives of Thomas Wickham of Horsington, clerk, aged about 50, Richard Thomas Whalley of Yeovilton, clerk, aged about 40, and Clement Lewis, son of William Lewis, aged five. The families of Whalley and Wickham were closely connected by marriage. James Wickham of Frome, solr., married Mary, daughter of Dr. John Whalley.

The other holding was known as "Bradenhurst," and was thirty acres in extent. In the earlier part of this paper it has been shewn that the first lessee on record was Roger Hill,
 1558 who was succeeded in 1558 by William Welsh of Loxton, Elizabeth his wife, and William Hill, sr., son of Roger Hill.
 1565 In 1565 William Welsh of Alvington renewed the lease for himself, his wife Elizabeth, and their son William.

On October 3rd (28 Elizabeth) a lease of the 30 acres was granted to William Welsh, husbandman, and Elizabeth and Christian Welsh, the daughters, for the term of their natural lives at the former rent, with a proviso that if William Welsh should have a son, then on payment by him of ten shillings, a new lease should be granted, and the name of the son inserted in the lease with one of the daughters.¹

On Jan. 3rd, 6 Charles I, an Indenture was made between the Dean and Chapter and William Welsh of Axbridge, yeoman. In consideration of the surrender by W. W. of the 30 acres, which April 3rd (14 James I) 1617 had been granted by the Dean and Chapter to Edward Smith of Wells, grocer, for the lives of W. W., Martha his then wife, and Dennice his daughter, and which on the following 5th of October had been granted by Edward Smith to William Welsh, the latter, on payment of a fine of £20, has a new lease granted to him. The attornies were John Wrentmore of Axbridge, and Thomas Corp of Allerton.²

1631

The Welsh family continued to hold it until after the Parliamentary Survey, for at that time, 1650, a William Welsh, probably the grandson of the first man, was the lessee. After this *Robert Pope* of Blackford held it, until 1691, when he surrendered it, and *Robert Yeascombe* of Blackford, yeoman, leased it for the lives of himself, his son Robert, and Richard Radford of Langford, son of R. R., late of Mark, deceased. He died in 1695, and in 1696, his son Robert renewed for the lives of himself and his daughters, Joan and Mary, both under four years of age. In 1728, it would appear they had both married, and their brother had become the tenant, for a new lease is granted to Robert Yeascombe of Bristol, for the lives of himself, Joane Smith, John Smith cleric, and Mary Phippen, sister to Robert Yeascombe. In 1759, the lease is renewed by him, and again in 1773. In 1786 Thomas Clark

1650

1691

1728

1759

1786

1. C. A. F. Fo. 89.

2. C. A. G. 83.

A.D. of Ingsbatch, in the parish of Inglethorpe, gentleman, was the tenant for the lives of Robert Yescombe, now or late of the city of Bristol, gentleman, Edwd. B. Yescombe, nephew, and John Hanbury Williams of Colebrook, in the county of Monmouth, aged about 34. In 1807 he put in a new life, and 1807 appears to have held it until 1827, when it passed to Edward 1827 Reeve for the lives of Thomas Day, aged 41, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Reeve, aged 34, and Joseph Edward Reeve his nephew. Although the holding was 30 acres by estimation, it was now shewn to be only 22a. 3r. 34p. by admeasurement.

1833 On 11th of May, William Tiley, of Cross, leased the property under the modern description of Nos. 177, 178, 179, 180, Broadenhurst, 9a. 1r. 7p. Broadenhurst, 5a. 1r. 30p. Broadenhurst, 9a. 0r. 39p., and Hoar Field, 1a. 1r. 19p., for lives of Maria Tiley, his daughter, aged about 10 years, Clement Lewis, aged about 18 years, and James Inman Allford, aged about 17 years.

It would occupy far too much space to give the renewals of leases of the many separate holdings that now existed, during the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries; but some entries during this period are of particular interest. In 1687, the Dean and Chapter passed a decree that "in consideration of the perversenesse and unkindnesse of severall of the tenants of the Church they shall be and are at liberty to grant reversions and estates by copy for more than six lives, and without the consent of the tenant in possession, as the Chapter have heretofore done according to their discretion." There soon followed numerous applications for reversions. And now, when a lease was surrendered, and new lives put in, an additional covenant was inserted, that "the rent shall be paid clear without any deduction for taxes." Demands by the tenants for a reduction in their rents do not appear to have been favourably received by the lords. In a document of 1712, three virgates of land are described as "lying in le upper field prope le windmill ubi domus molendinarii nunc œdificatur,"—a queer

mixture of English and Latin, but interesting as fixing the date of the erection of the mill-house. A.D.

At this time among the families which were tenants of the Dean and Chapter were those of Gane, Counsell, Blessley, Chappell, Jennett, John Bishop (who, in 1717, gave £2 to the poor of the parish), Deane, and Wrentmore, names more or less surviving in the memories of the older inhabitants, besides George Warman, of Ashton. But we cannot trace the story of their holdings. It must be enough to give in detail the more recent tenancies.

“Seven acres of meadow in Allerton to Richard Cook, of Allerton, yeoman, for lives of self, Thomas, and Anna Whiting.” 1731

“Tenement and lands in Allerton to William Goold for lives of self, son William, and Charles Hurdaere.” 1734

“Seven acres of pasture in Guyer of Overland, and two acres of meadow in Paddmeade of Overland, lately enclosed, to Robert Browning for lives of self, Ann his wife, and Jane Miller, wife of William Miller, of Minster, Dorset.” 1743

“Four acres arable to William Hatch for lives of self, William his son, and Mary his daughter.”

“Lands called ‘Powells’ to William Goold for lives of self, Joan his wife, and Charles Hurdaere.” 1745

“Lands in A to Thomas Millard, of Vole, for lives of self, Anne his wife, and Samuel Blesley, her natural son.” 1753

“Three acres called ‘Pill’ to John Brown, of A., yeoman.” 1763

“Six acres to James Durston, of Mark, for lives of self, wife, and son.” „

“The same to same for lives of self and two sons.” 1768

“The same to same for lives of self, son George, and daughter Joanna.” 1770

“Six acres called ‘Powell’s’ to William Harden, of Mark, for lives of Charles Hurdaere, of Blackford, labourer; Jane Gilling, wife of John Gilling, of Mark, yeoman; and John, his son.” 1772

- A.D.
1772 "Seven acres of pasture in Guyer, of Overland, and two acres of meadow in Paddimeade, of Overland, to John Browning, of Wedmore, for lives of Ann Browning (widow), John, and Nicholas his brother."
- 1774 "Thirteen acres and seven acres old Auster to William Watts, of C. Allerton, yeoman, for lives of self, brother James, and son Joseph."
- 1776 "Four acres of arable, lying in Langland's Hill, in A., to Thomas Hatch, for lives of William, self, and son James."
- „ "Seven acres to Richard Fear, s. of John Fear, of A., yeoman."
- 1793 "'Powells' to John Gilling, of Mark, yeoman, for lives of Charles Hurdacre, of Blackford, labourer; Thomas Gilling, aged about 18; and Mary Gilling, aged about 20, nephew and niece."
- 1795 "Six acres late James Durston's to George Durston, of South Brent, gentleman, for lives of Geo. Durston, Joanna Hawkins, of East Brent, and Edward Smithfield Hawkins."
- 1796 "All that plot or parcel of land, part of Binham Moor, containing by admeasurement two acres three roods and twenty perches, numbered 44 on a plan of the said moor, and bounded as therein particularly mentioned, which the Commissioners named and appointed in and by a certain Act of Parliament, for dividing and allotting, and enclosing certain moors, commons, and waste lands, lying and being in the parish of C. Allerton, Biddisham, and Wear, in the county of Somerset, lately set out and allotted to the Dean and Chapter, lords of the said manor, and owners of the soil of Binham Moor Driveway, Toot, and Prowse's Lane, is granted to John Pullen for a term of twenty-one years."
- 1797 "Three acres called 'Pitt,' and two acres in 'Wigmead,' heretofore in the tenure of Richard Millard, and since of John Brown, to William Brown, of Bristol, currier, for lives of self, wife, and Richard, son of W. Brown, of Mudgley."
- 1805 "Seven acres to Richard Fear."

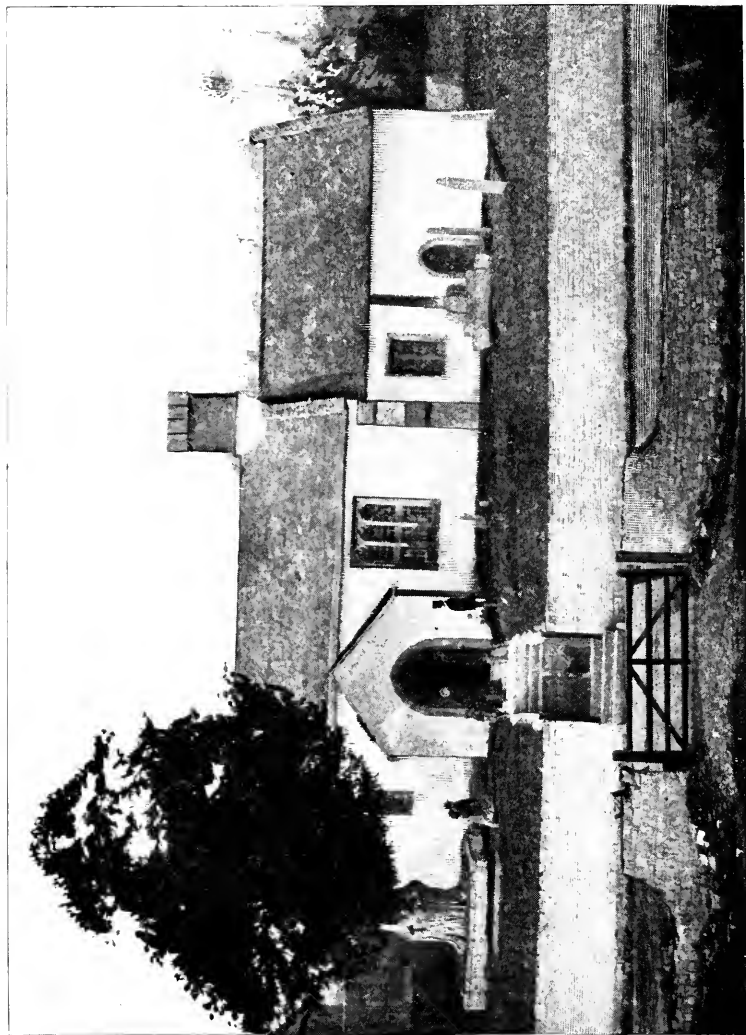
	A.D.
“ ‘ Powell’s ’ to John Gilling.”	1805
“ The six acres on which a messuage has been erected to George Durston, of South Brent, aged 47.”	1812
“ Twelve acres in Guyer of Overland, and two acres of meadow in Park mead of Overland, sometime since enclosed, late Robert Browning, deceased, to John Green, of Easton, in the out psh of S. Cuthbert, yeoman.”	1819
“ Joseph Watts appointed gamekeeper of Allerton and Bidsam.”	1820
“ Various lands in Allerton to William Edwards, of Sand, for lives of Ann Cox, <i>nee</i> Ann Watts, Joseph Watts, aged 11, and John Hembry, aged 11. One tenement, containing thirteen acres, and seven acres of meadow, old Auster, six acres of pasture in Brodenhurst, five acres in Brimble Croft, four acres sixteen perches in Binham Moor.”	1826
“ ‘ Powell’s ’ sixteen acres altered by enclosure.”	1827
i. House and garden, No. 132 on the lord’s map.	
ii. One close of meadow called Black Heal, four acres thirty-six perches, No. 133 ditto.	
iii. One close called “ Pophams Grave,” one acre eight perches, No. 135 ditto.	
iv. One close called “ Gould’s Tynning,” one rood thirty-two perches, No. 137.	
v. One piece of meadow in Binham’s Moor, all to Thomas Gilling of Mark.	
“ ‘ Pitt ’ three acres, more or less, to Joseph Coombs of Stoton Cross, yeoman, for lives of George, Hannah, and Luke Coombs. Rent of 5/- and heriot of 6/8 on death of George, Hannah, or Luke.”	„
“ ‘ Late Fear’s,’ one acre two roods and twenty perches, to William Parfitt, for lives of nephews and niece.”	1828
“ That piece of pasture land, commonly known as Townleaze or Broadenhurst, containing by measure four acres, more or less (No. 139), to Edward Reeve, for lives of James Hatch (53), James Escott, and Ellen Escott.”	„

A.D.
1828

“ ‘Hatch’s Folly,’ three acres two roods twenty-one perches (No. 124), formerly Thomas Hatch’s, afterward Richard Clapp’s, now Geo. Clapp’s, yeoman, to the said George Clapp, for lives of James Hatch of Humtspill, cordwainer (59), Jane Clapp (5), and George Clapp (3).”

THE “LIBERA CAPELLA” OF ALWARDITONE.

A “Capella” attached to the manor, of which the advowson belonged to the lord, has already been shewn to have been in existence in 1317, but one window, with a narrow light, and deep splay, west of the porch, points to a date earlier than this for the first building of the edifice. This agrees with an entry in the “*Liber Ruber*,” in A.D. 1247, referring to a chapel then standing. All that remains of this is the above-named window, and perhaps the old font. It was a small structure, consisting of a nave lighted with narrow lancet windows. The head of the original doorway was utilized by the men of the fifteenth century for the head of the east window, when the chancel appears to have been built, probably in the time of William Bythemore. To this date belongs the cope, preserved in the County Museum at Taunton, and fully described by Mr. J. C. Buckley, of Bruges, in the *Proceedings* of S. A. and N. H. Society, xvii, page 51. It was found by the present writer in 1858 at the bottom of an old chest. It may possibly have been the gift of Dean Gunthorp to the church, and to him may be owing the building of the chancel. The figures 1638 are carved on the large south window of the nave, and fix the date of a considerable remodelling of the “Capella.” Edmund Bower, the son of Adrian, was at the farm, and his brother John had recently taken his degree at Oxford. There were, therefore, men on the spot, capable of carrying out the work, besides the rector, Matthew Law.



ALLERTON CHAPEL, 1859.

The illustration conveys the character of the chapel after these alterations had been completed, a window of similar dimensions to those of that on the south side having been inserted on the north side, westward. On the north, was a window corresponding to the early one on the south, and also a narrow doorway, neither the one nor the other existing to-day. Internally, much decoration in the way of wall-texts was effected, Matthew Law was the rector, John Curtis and Andrew Pople were churchwardens, and the congregation was edified by these passages of holy writ: Over the south doorway, "Keep thy foote when thou goest to the House of God," etc., Ecclesiastes v, 1; over the font at the entrance, "Jesus said, Suffer little children," etc., S. Matt. xix, 14; to the right of the doorway, "I believe in God the Father," etc.; occupying a large space on the north wall of the nave, "A man that useth much swearing," etc., Ecclesiasticus xi, 23; and nearer to the pulpit, with evident reference to King Charles I, "Curse not the King, no not in thy thought," etc., Eccles. x, 20. The pulpit stood on the north side, by the staircase to the rood-loft. Adjoining it was an hour-glass. It was made of oak, and in shape was octagonal. It was panelled and highly coloured, with full-length figures of five of the apostles. The chalice belonging to the church is dated 1573. No structural alterations in the building were made after 1638, until 1858, when the chancel was rebuilt, and a north aisle was added to the nave.

Of objects of interest in the churchyard or of memorials of the departed in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there are but few.

The cross, an ancient one, repaired in 1859-60, has a tapering octagonal shaft of six feet ten inches high, surmounted by a modern finial cross, resting on two steps. The old yew tree, west of the south porch, is of great age, and tells its own story, by the iron bars and masonry, which have been used to keep it together.

Forty years ago a stone sacred to the memory of Priscilla Wall (*see* Survey 1650), was standing with this inscription :

“Heere Lyeth the Body of Priscilla Wall, widow.
Was Heere Buried the 27 of Jenuary Año 1668.
Why standst ye Heere and Gaze on me, as I am now so
shalt ye be.

So also this :

“Heare Lyeth the body of John Hart of this Parish.
Who departed November the 21, Anno Dom. 1677.”
“Why standst Thou gazing thus on me, Even as I am Soe
shalt Thou be.”

Another memorial to the Wall family was this :

“1680. Heere Lieth the Body of John Wall, the Sonn of
Edward Wall, who was Buried the 17 of October.

And Ann Wall, the daughter of Edward Wall, was Buried
the 2 of November.”

There was also a stone, but then crumbling, to the memory
of a daughter of William Hatch, jr. (*see* Survey 1650), who
was buried April 10th, 1666, and of Edmund Hatch, the sonn
of William.

THE RECTORS, OR CHAPLAINS OF ALLERTON CHAPEL.¹

[INTRODUCTORY NOTE.—A comparison of the accompanying list with that in "Somerset Incumbents" will shew that *seven* of the rectors between 1414 and 1482, as there given, are here omitted. These seven were not rectors of Allerton, but of the Free Chapel of Alston Sutton, in Weare. Of the rectors of Allerton before the end of century xv (1498) little or nothing is known.]

Date of Ap- pointment.	Name of Rector.	How Vacated.	Patron.	Authority.
1498 June 29	Thomas Gilbert, D.D.	By death of W. Stevens	Sub-Dean and Chapter	Lib. ruber 69
1504 No entry	Roger Churcho		"	"
1508 Jan. 22	John Edmunds, Canon resid.	By resignation of R. C.	Dean and Chapter	" 156 dors
1536	James Gylbert		"	
1556 Dec. 22	Robert Ffanner	By death of J. G.	"	Acts E, fo. 99
1572 Mar. 23	John Evered	By death of R. F.	"	" F, fo. 7
? No entry	William Farnham		"	" F, fo. 31
1578 Dec. 16	Richard Boyfield	By resigna- tion of W. F.	"	" F, fo. 31
1594 July 2	John Farrant	By death of R. B.	"	" F, fo. 147
1607 Oct. 26	Thomas Steevens	By resigna- tion of J. F.	"	" F, fo. 210
1611 July 5	Hugh Philipps	By resigna- tion of T. S.	"	" F, fo. 216
1622 July 1	Matthew Law	By death of H. P.	"	fo. 10
1672 July 1	Ralph Bathurst	By death of M. L.	"	Acts 1666-1682
1679 July 30	Thomas Davies	By resigna- tion of R. B.	"	on fly-leaf "

1. For further information as to these entries see Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries, vi, 73.

Date of Appointment.	Name of Rector.	How Vacated.	Patron.	Authority.
1687 Jan. 10	Francis Craddock ...	By death of T. D.	Dean and Chapter	on fly-leaf 1683-1704
1689 Dec. 2	Thomas Brickenden ...	By death of F. C.	„	ditto
1719 May 30	Eldridge Aris ...	By death of T. B.	„	1704-1725
1729 Jan. 2	John Tottenham ...	By death of E. A.	„	1725-1743
1740 July 1	George Card ...	By death of J. T.	„	ditto
1740 Feb. 23	William Hudlestone ...	By resignation of G. C.	„	ditto
1767	Edmund Lovell ...	By death of W. H.	„	1760-1777
1798 Aug. 15	William Hunt ...	By death of E. L.	„	1792-1817
1801 Dec. 7	Samuel James ..	By resignation of W. H.	„	ditto
1814 Jan. 25	Peter Lewis Parfitt ...	By death of S. J.	„	ditto
1858 Mar. 6	James Coleman, M.A. ...	By death of P. L. P.	„	1856-1875
1883 Sept. 3	Joseph Gilbert, B.A. ...	By resignation of J. C.	„	1875-1899
1898 Feb. 22	Richard Fraser Fraser Frizzel ...	By resignation of J. G.	„	„

SHORT NOTICES OF THE RECTORS.

A.D.
1498

Thomas Gilbert, canon residentiary of Wells, a seneschal and guardian of the Deanery after the death of Gunthorpe, Proctor in Convocation for the Chapter; represented Bishop Oliver King at his enthronement in the Cathedral; “sworn and admitted to the Free Chapelry of Alberton, June 29th, 1498,” and inducted by the Dean’s official; said to have been “universis infirmitatibus vexatus” in 1501.

Roger Churche, canon residentiary of Wells, said by Antony A.D.
A. Wood to have been "a great pluralist in the diocese of Wells and elsewhere."¹ In 1504 Vicar of N. Curry. He resigned Allerton, before 1508. Rector of Batcombe and Upton, 1515—1524. A friend of William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was Precentor of Wells from 1493 to 1502.² Two letters are extant as to the next nomination to Allerton, one from the Archbishop to the Dean and Chapter, the other, the reply. Warham desired to have the appointment: his letter runs—"I promyse you I shall name to yon a broder of yr aume vertuose, well learned, and a good prechour, which I doubte not shall please God and content you right well." The Chapter courteously declined to accede to the request in these terms—"pleasethe yor said grace to knowe that of long tyme used and so yet contynned any benefice beyng of the grefte of the said Chapitre be geven when hit voided to oon of the actual Residenciaries of this Churche if any will accepte hit. Wherefore we humbly desir yor good grace we may observe and kepe this olde usage."³

John Edmunds, canon residentiary and seneschal.⁴ In 1507 1508
rector of Mells. On March 26th, 1510, he delivered to the Chapter one pair of vestments of white damask with angels for the altar of Mr. John Gunthorpe, late Dean, according to his injunction.⁵

James Gylbert, M.A., Prebendary of Cudworth and Canon 1536
Residentiary of Wells, the last of the pre-Reformation rectors. Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, 1507. M.A., 1511. Vicar of East Ham, Essex, 1511. Rector of Kingsdon, Somt., 1521. Rector of Christopher-le-Stocks, London, 1536. Rector of Allerton, 1536.⁶

1. I. 655.
2. Le Neve's Fasti. I. 171.
3. Liber Ruber. Fo. 155.
4. Id. Fo. 156 in dors.
5. Reynolds, p. 232.
6. Alumni Oxon.

A.D.
1556

Robert Ffanner not Flaner as in "Somerset Incumbents," the first of the post-Reformation rectors.¹ In 1561 he leased the rectory (the Chapter consenting) to Richard Godwyne, of Wells, for a term of 60 years! The lessee agreed to pay Ffanner and his successors £6 13s. 4d. yearly, in two parts, to cause the cure of the benefice to be well and sufficiently served by one able priest or minister from tyme to tyme, to be allowed by the Ordinary of the Diocese: and to sufficiently repair the chancel, mansion house, dove house and barn, and all other buildings belonging to the benefice, "and them sufficiently repayred in the end of their sayd terme to leve and yelde upp."² The Chapter ratified this agreement "quantum in nobis est."

1572 *John Evered, B.A.* Was vicar of Weare for three months in 1576—77, and died before Jan. 25th, 1577.³

1578 *Richard Boyfeild.* Allerton was held by William Farnham for a short time, after J. Evered, but nothing is known of him. Boyfeild was the "curatus" de Allerton for sixteen years; he was buried at Wedmore on June 27th, 1594;⁴ his name survived for nearly one hundred years, for in 1659 a Richard Boyfeild was married in Wedmore church to Joane Reeve.

1594 *John Farrant*, a Vicar Choral of Wells.

1607 *Thomas Steevens.* "Clericus."

1611 *Hugh Philipps.* "Rector sive capellanus rectoriæ sive capellæ." There is sufficient proof of his being resident. He buried a son, Thomas, at Wedmore, on October 18th, 1615 (the entry running "Thomas filius Hugonis Philipps de Allerton,") and Dorothy, his wife, on March 5th, 1617, and on February 14th, 1621, he himself was laid to rest there.

1622 *Matthew Law, M.A.* The Chapter Acts of this year record his appointment to Allerton, but it is given in "Somerset In-

1. Chapter Acts. E, fo. 99.

2. Chapter Acts. E., fo. 137.

3. "Somerset Incumbents," p. 205.

4. "Wedmore Register of Burials."

cumbents" as 1636, and a reference to Rymer's "Fœdera,"¹ shews that on May 28th, 1636, the Crown claimed the right of presentation, "adnostram presentationem" "per lapsum temporis sive per pravitatem Simonie hâc vice spectantem." He was vicar of Wedmore 1627—1647, and was resident. The sad story of his domestic troubles in 1645—no less than five deaths occurring at the Vicarage within three months—is given in the *Wedmore Chronicle*,² and need not be repeated here. What happened to him, on his leaving Wedmore, we know not, but he was still rector of Allerton in 1650.

Ralph Bathurst.³ Dean of Wells 1670. President of Trinity College, Oxford, who rebuilt the College Chapel, etc. At the outbreak of the Civil War he studied medicine, took the degree of M.D., and practised as a physician at Oxford. He was a strong Royalist; of his thirteen brothers, six lost their lives in the service of Charles I. In 1663 he became Chaplain to Charles II. In his will he says: "I have not made it the labour of my life to live great or dye wealthy, but have studiously avoided that vanity, and sore travel, to bereave my soul of good by heaping up riches, not knowing who shall gather them."

Thomas Davies. A Welshman, matriculated at S. Edmund Hall, Oxford, July 1661, aged 17, B.A. 1665, M.A. 1670, is probably to be identified with this rector. Ordained priest by Bishop Piers 1666, he was appointed Vicar of Wedmore by Dean Bathurst in 1672, and appears to have served Allerton for the Dean, until 1679, when he became rector, on the Dean's resignation of the benefice. There is no Chapter Act recording his presentation, but on the fly-leaf of the Acts of 1666—1682, is a memo., signed "Tho. Davies," to the following effect:

"I Thomas Davis now to be collated to y^e Rectory or p̄ish

1. XX. 134.

2. I. 245-6.

3. Dict. Nat. Biog. III. 409, 411.

A.D.

1672

1679

A.D. church of Allerton als Alverton in the Diocess of Bathe and Wells doe voluntarily, and ex animo subscribe to ye 3 articles menconed and contained in the 36th Canon of ye Canons and Constitutions Ecclesiãle of this Realme and to all things therein contained."

He held the Prebendal Stall of Wedmore the 2nd. He died at the comparatively early age of 43 on December 12th, 1687, at Wedmore, and was buried within the church on the 15th. A memorial slab in the Chancel has this inscription:

"H. S. I. Thomas Davies, A.M., Vicariæ Wedmoren. non minus quam Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ jurium assertor Strenuus hujus tum etiam istius Allertonensis Perannos xvii. Pastor Fidelis, Obstinatæ Integritatis ille Vir et Priscæ Fidei Cultor. Obijt pridie Id Decemb. MDCLXXXVII."

1687 *Francis Cradock*, of Hemington, Somerset, and Lincoln College, Oxford, B.A. 1678. On his appointment to Allerton he subscribed to the 39 Articles before Bishop Ken. Rector of Axbridge 1682-89. Died at the age of 33 years, and was buried at S. Cuthbert's, Wells, November 27th, 1689.² Prebendary of Combe the 8th.

1689 *Thomas Brickenden*, son of Thomas Brickenden, rector of Corton Dinham, and Canon of Wells, who presented him to Allerton. He was also rector of Rimpton 1690-1719, where he lived and died. A stone in the centre of the floor of the chancel of Rimpton Church commemorates him, and his wife Dorothy. She died at the early age of 21 in 1697; he, at the age of 59 in 1719.³

1719 *Eldridge Aris*, son of William Aris, of the city of Oxford; matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1677, Clerk of Magdalen College 1680-1686. B.A. 1681, M.A. 1684. Rector of Rodney Stoke, 1688-89. Vicar Choral of Wells, 1689; succeeded Cradock as Prebendary of Combe the 8th; Vicar

1. See also "Wedmore Chronicle," I. 253.

2. Axbridge Register, but not found at S. Cuthbert's.

3. Teste, the late Rev. M. Hawtrey, rector.

of Cheddar, 1689—1729; Rector of Allerton, 1719—1729. A.D.
Four of his children were baptized in Wells Cathedral Church,
the eldest of whom became a Solicitor at Axbridge. He
resided for the most part at Cheddar, where he died on Decem-
ber 31st, 1729, aged 70 years.¹

John Tottenham, M.A., son of Edward Tottenham, of Bat- 1729
combe, near Nyland. Born in 1696, and baptized in Cheddar
Church; when six years old, he lost his father. Matriculated
at Balliol College, Oxford (æt 14), 1711. B.A. 1714. M.A.
from Lincoln College, 1717. Prebendary of Holcombe, 1725.
Rector of Allerton, and Vicar of Cheddar, 1729. Died,
aged 44 years, in May 1740, and was buried at Cheddar.²

George Carde, son of George Carde, of Burnham, gent. 1740
Matriculated at Hart Hall, Oxford, 1734, æt 20. Rector of
Allerton for seven months, and then became Vicar of Cheddar,
where he lived, and died, and was buried in 1747.

William Hudleston, M.A., of the ancient family of this name 1740
in Cumberland, son of Lawson Hudleston, and born in 1716.
His mother was Helena Harington, of Kelston, of which
parish his father was rector 1710, and afterwards Canon of
Wells, Archdeacon of Bath, and Vicar of S. Cuthbert's,
Wells. Our rector was also Vicar of S. Cuthbert's, Vicar of
S. Brent, and Prebendary, first of Easton, and then of Combe
the 14th. His wife was Mary, eldest daughter of John Bur-
land, of Wells. He was great grandson of Andrew Hudle-
ston, of Hutton John, the elder brother of Father Hudleston,
who received the confession of Charles II, and gave him the
last rites of the Roman Communion on his death bed. He
died March 1st, 1766, aged 49, and was buried at Kelston.

Edmund Lovell, D.C.L., son of Edmund Lovell, clericus, of 1767
Shepton Mallet. Matric. at Merton College, Oxford, 1757.
B.A. 1760. M.A. 1763. D.C.L. 1768. Rector of Allerton
and Prebendary of Taunton, 1767. Vicar of S. Cuthbert's,

1. Cheddar Burial Register.

2. Cheddar Burial Register.

- A.D. and Archdeacon of Bath, 1786. Died July 18th, 1798, aged 58. Burial in Cathedral Register.
- 1798 *William Hunt.* Resident at Bath in 1800, from which city he wrote and invited a parishioner at Allerton to call on him, and take what a bachelor's house could afford. He employed Rev. John Boak, a well-known clergyman in the neighbourhood, to serve Allerton for him at £25 a year.
- 1801 *Samuel James.* Resided at Radstock, and engaged Rev. W. Phelps at £30 a year to do his duty. Mr. Phelps lived at Wells, and wrote a "History of Somerset."
- 1814 *Peter Lewis Parfitt, M.A.,* son of Edward and Ann Parfitt, of Wells. Born in 1778. Matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, 1795. B.A. 1799. M.A. 1802. Priest Vicar of Wells Cathedral, 1801. Rector of Allerton, 1814, until his death in December, 1857. Resided in Wells, and had the following curates—C. J. Copley, 1816—1828. W. G. Heathman, 1829-30. O. S. Harrison, 1830. W. Irving, 1831. A. N. Buckeridge, 1835-37. H. Carrow, 1837-8. Geo. Talbot, 1839-40. W. Richards, 1843. C. Cox, 1845. N. Spicer, 1847-48. E. P. Green, 1849-51. H. H. Olver, 1852-58. A memorial stone to him is in the south cloister of the Cathedral Church. Succeeded in 1858 by the writer of this Paper.

Brook,

OF SOMERSET AND DEVON, BARONS OF COBHAM IN KENT.

BY W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

Part III.

A DESCENT of Brook proceeding from a younger son of the main stem of this family, appears to have been first located at Bristol, and subsequently at Long-Ashton, Barrow-Gurney, and Glastonbury, in Somerset. The following account of them is not offered as complete, but it is believed the principal particulars are included.

Its founder was *Hugh Brook*, third son of *Sir Thomas Brook*, Junr., of Olditch and Weycroft in Devon, by his wife *Joan de la Pole-Braybroke*, Lady of Cobham, where he had settled on his marriage with the heiress of that name and place, and where he died in 1429.

Brook, of Bristol.

HUGH BROOK, who according to the *Visitation*, Somerset, 1623, married PETRONEL ———, of whom no further particulars are recorded. He appears to have left a son *Thomas*.

THOMAS BROOK,—not named in the Somerset *Visitation*,—but according to Dr. Norris, the late Vicar of Redcliffe, in his account of that church (1882).

“Thomas Canynges, the last surviving grandson of the wealthy and munificent William Canynges, inherited an estate at Wells from his mother, and sold his grandfather's house in Redcliffe Street. In 1500 it seems to have become the residence of Thomas Brook, the father of John Brook, whose gravestone, inlaid with brass, is in Redcliffe church.”

Who he married is not recorded, but in the Gloucestershire *Visitation*, a *Thomas Brooke* is mentioned as having married *Anne*, daughter of *Sir Thomas Spert*, of Stybonheath, Middlesex, Comptroller of the Ships to Henry VIII. Lysons in the *Environs of London*, Part II, thus refers to him:—

“On the south wall of Stepney church is the monument of Sir Thomas Spert, Comptroller of the Navy in the reign of Henry VIII, the Founder and first Master of the Corporation of the Trinity House, 1541; and that it was erected by them in 1622.”

He appears to have left two sons, *William*, apparently the eldest, died s.p. A William Brooke married Agnes, daughter of John Wynter and Alicia his wife, daughter and heir of William Tirrey, and she married secondly Dr. Thomas Wilson, Secretary to Queen Elizabeth. The younger was *John*.

JOHN BROOK, second son, was a person of considerable position, Serjeant-at-Law to Henry VIII, and Justice of Assize to that King for the western parts of England. He also held the office of Chief Steward to the Monastery of Glastonbury, which must have occurred during the rule of Abbot Richard Beere, who presided there from Jan. 1492-3, to his death 20th Jan., 1524.

He married JOHANNA, only daughter and heiress of RICHARD AMERIKE, of Ashton-Phillips (or Lower Court), in Long-Ashton, a manor of which he purchased “one moiety in 1491 from Thomas Withyford, and the other half from Humphrey Seymour in 1503, thus being proprietor of the whole.” This property John Brook probably possessed *jure uxoris*, and resided on it; he was married in 1494. They left three sons, *Thomas*, eldest and heir,—*Arthur*, and *David*, and one daughter *Lucia*, who married *Nicholas Tooze*, son and heir of John Tooze of Taunton, and his wife Johanna, daughter of John Combes. Arms of Tooze,—*Sable, two swords in saltire argent, hilts or, points downwards, within a bordure of the second*.

He was interested in the management of Redcliffe Church, and, continues Dr. Norris :

[illegible]

JOHN BROOK, AND JOHANNA AMERIKE, HIS WIFE.

“An antient document in the vestry of Redcliffe Church is,—‘*A book of accompte of John Brooke and others, procurators of the church,*’ containing charges for obits said in Canynges Chuntries. This book is much scribbled over by Chatterton, teaching himself to counterfeit the fifteenth century writing.”

He died 25th Dec., 1522, and was interred together with his wife, on the north side of the chancel of Redcliffe Church, beneath a flat stone whereon is inlet their effigies in brass, with inscription ; and originally also four shields, one of which only remains.

He is in forensic costume, with coif, tippet and hood, and long gown with full sleeves. His wife wears a pedimental head-dress with flowing lappets, close-fitting gown with fur cuffs, an embroidered girdle with enriched fastening, from which depends by a chain an ornamented pomander. Both have their hands raised in prayer.

Beneath them is this inscription :—

Hic iacet Corpus venerabilis viri Joh'is Brook quondam seruent' ad legem Illustrissimi principis felice memorie Regis Henrici octavi et Justiciarii eiusdem Regis ad assisas in p'tib' occident'alib' Anglie ac Capitalis Senescalli illius honorabilis Domus et Monastarii Beate Marie de Glasconia in Com' Som'sett qui quidem Joh'es obiit xxv^o die Mensis Decembris anno d'ni Millesimo quingentesimo xxi^o et iuxta e'd'm Requiescit Johanna exor eius una filia'm et heredu' Richardi Amerike quor' a'i'ub' p'picietur deus Amen.

Which may be read :

Here lies the body of the venerable man John Brook, formerly a Serjeant at Law of the most illustrious prince of happy memory King Henry the eighth, and a Justice of Assize of the same King in the western parts of England, and Chief Steward of that honourable House and Monastery of the Blessed Mary at Glastonbury in the County of Somerset ; which said John died the 25th day of the month of December, 1522,—and next to him rests Johanna his wife, only daughter and heiress of Richard Amerike, on whose souls may God have mercy,—Amen.

The arms on the remaining shield are greatly demuded, and two of the quarters, those assigned to Braybroke, unfinished, simply marked out, as if the engraver was uncertain of his work, and subsequently hatched over one of them ; the bear-

ings of Brook also are nearly obliterated. But sufficient remains to identify them with careful scrutiny, and may be thus described.

Per pale, dexter paly of two,—1. *On a chevron, three lions rampant, in the dexter chief, a crescent for difference*, (COBHAM of Kent). 2. *On a chevron, a lion rampant crowned*, (BROOK, the crown an augmentation after their migration to Cobham) impaling *sinister*, quarterly of four, 1. Cobham with *crescent*,—2 and 3, *seven mascles*, 3. 3 and 1. (BRAYBROKE). 4. Brook.

Of *Thomas* and *Arthur*, the eldest and second sons, presently.

SIR DAVID OR DAVY BROOK, third son of John Brook, Serjeant-at-Law. He appears to have followed his father's profession of the law, and to have risen to considerable eminence herein, being described as Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, was knighted at, or immediately after the Coronation of Queen Mary in 1553, and bore for his arms,—*Gules, on a chevron argent, a lion rampant sable, ducally crowned or, a crescent azure, on another of the third, for difference*. Crest,—*A Blackamoor's head proper, wreathed argent and sable*. (Metcalf).

In the *Visitation*, Somerset 1623, he is stated to have married KATHERINE, “sister” of John Bridges, Lord Chandois, and that he died s.p. In the *Visitation*, Gloucestershire, this lady is recorded to have married *Leonard Poole* of that county, who died 30th Sep.—30 Henry VIII, 1539, (by Collins called *Richard*), and if so Sir David must have been her second husband.

She was the third daughter of *Sir Giles Bruges or Bridges*, of Coberly, co. Gloucester, knighted by Henry VII, being “dubbed at Blackheath feild on St. Botolph's day,”—17th June, 1497,—Sheriff of Gloucestershire 1500, and died 1511.

This brother, Sir John Bridges, appears to have been a busy soldier and flexible courtier, in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Queen Mary, and his career gives an inter-

esting glimpse of the shifting adaptations in vogue at that era.

As narrated by Burke and Collins :—

“He was in the retinue of Henry VIII during his French wars, and subsequently constituted Deputy-Governor of Bulloign,—was “in nomination” for one of the Knights of the Garter, I Edward VI,—and on her accession “waited on Queen Mary, assisted her against those who had usurped the government, and on her entrance into London, to the Tower, was one of the principal persons in her train, for which services she then committed to him the charge of the Tower,” and on Sunday, 8th April, 1554, created him at St. James’s, Baron Chandos of Sudeley, and gave him also a grant of the Manor and Castle of Sudeley, of which he had previously been constituted Constable. “Four days afterward,” continues Burke, “he attended Lady Jane Grey to the scaffold, and that unhappy lady presented him (as related by some), in testimony of his civilities to her with her prayer book, but according to others, it was a table book, with some Greek and Latin verses which she wrote in it, upon his begging her to write something that he might retain as a memorial of her.” But Mr. Doyne Bell in his “*Chapel in the Tower*,” gives a circumstantial account of this pathetic incident occurring in the last moments of this good and brave-hearted young creature. “The book she gave to Thomas Brydges, for his brother Sir John Brydges, Lieutenant of the Tower, is now in the British Museum. It is a manual of prayers, a small square vellum book, bound in modern times, and is No. 2342 in the Harleian MSS.: it is believed that Lady Jane Grey had borrowed it of Sir John Brydges, carried it with her to the scaffold, and then returned it through the hands of his brother, with the following written in it :—

“For as mutche as you have desyred so simple a woman to wrighte in so worthye a booke, good mayster Lieufftenante, therefore I shall as a frende desyre you, and as a christian require you, to call uppon God to encline your harte to his lawes, to quicken you in his wayes, and not to take the worde of trewethe utterlye oute of youre mouth. Lyve styll to dye, that by deathe you may purchas eternall life, and remember howe the ende of Mathusael, whoe as we reade the scriptures was the longest liver that was of a manne, died at the laste ; for as the precher sayethe, there is a tyme to be borne, and a tyme to dye : and the daye of deathe is better than the daye of oure birthe.

Youres, as the Lord knowethe, as a frende.

JANE DUDDLEY.

It would be difficult to find from so young a mind, over which the shadow of death was hanging, a parallel remembrance at once so beautiful and appropriate, and it perhaps was intended to convey a special meaning to its recipient ; as the sequel apparently shews, for the “Lieufftenante,” who only lived about three years afterward, died “an adherent to the old religion,” 4th March, 1557-8, and although in his will he ordered his body to be buried in the chancel of Sudeley, “according to his degree, but without worldly pomp or vain glory,” yet, “his funeral solemnities were performed with great pomp, being carried in a hearse of war, with four banners of images, and all appendages of honour.”

The arms of Bridges are,—*Argent, on a cross sable, a leopard's head cabossed or.* The date of Sir David's death does not appear.

of Long-Ashton.

THOMAS BROOK, eldest son of John Brook, Serjeant-at-Law, he succeeded to Ashton-Phillips, in Long-Ashton, and

was living in 1524. He married JOAN, daughter and co-heir of *John Speke*, "of Somerset," and left a son, *Hugh*.

HUGH BROOK, son and heir of *Thomas*. He succeeded to the manor of Ashton-Phillips and was resident there. He married a daughter and heir of . . . *Morice*, by whom he had four daughters—1, *Elizabeth*; 2, *Frances*; 3, *Susan*; and 4, *Alice*. He died in 1586, and was buried at Long Ashton; and Collinson notes:—

"In a chapel in Long Ashton Church, against the south wall is a large stone monument erected to the memory of Hugh Brook, of Lower Court, Esq., who died 30 Elizabeth (?), and was buried 23 February, 1586. There is no inscription on this tomb, it having been left unfinished."

This is a low altar tomb of plain character, in an arched recess, in the south wall at the west end of the south aisle. There is no date, arms, or inscription.

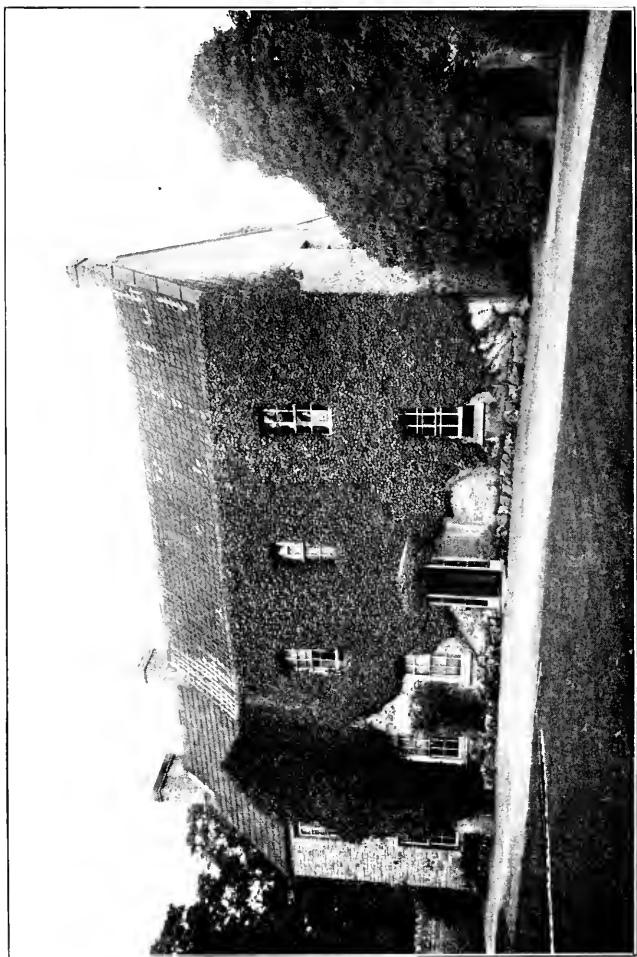
ELIZABETH BROOK, eldest daughter and co-heir; she married *Giles Walwyn, Esq.*, of Herefordshire. He sold that part of the manor he held in right of his wife to Mrs. Jane Smith, widow of Matthew Smith, of Long Ashton, Esq., in 1593.

FRANCES BROOK, second daughter and co-heir; she married *William Clarke*, of Minchin Barrow, by whom she had a son and heir, *Christopher*, who sold their portion to Sir Hugh Smith in 1603.

SUSAN BROOK, third daughter and co-heir; she married *Hugh Halswell, Esq.* (probably of Goathurst, Bridgwater); they had a son and heir, *Thomas*, who disposed of this share of the manor to Sir Hugh Smith in 1600.

ALICE BROOK, fourth daughter and co-heir; she married *Thomas Vatchell*, of Cannington, Esq., who sold their moiety of the manor to Mrs. Jane Smith, in the same year as did her sister Elizabeth, 1593. The *Somerset Visitation* mentions *Margaret*, as being the name of one of the daughters. These four co-heiresses appear to have ended this descent.

In describing the manor house of Ashton-Phillips, called



ASHTON-PHILIPS, OR LOWER COURT.

LONG-ASHTON, SOMERSET.

Lower Court, which was probably built by Richard Amerike, Collinson observes :—

“It was formerly a very large and grand structure, but little now remains except an east wing for the dwelling apartments, in which is a large room wainscotted and the edges of the panels gilt. At the south end stands the chapel, twenty-two feet by ten in breadth. The altar is of stone, and still remains in its pristine state. The pulpit stood on the left side, and in the south wall is a niche for holy water. A small bell till of late years hung in an arcade over the entrance.”

The house or mansion of Ashton-Phillips, or Lower Court, built as presumed by Richard Ameryke—although no arms or date remain to attest it—and which subsequently became the residence of his daughter and heiress Johanna, with her husband John Brook, and their descendants, has, except the detached Chapel, been almost entirely rebuilt and modernised. By the aid of a recent careful inspection, with accompanying photograph, we are enabled to give a detailed account and view of the building as it now appears, and the antient portions that at present remain.

“On the right of the dwelling house is a low pointed doorway, covered with ivy, which runs up the gable, and clothes a separate detached Chapel, having a walled-up two-light window on the north side, facing the end of the house, the label and heads being still in the wall. The east window is filled up outside, but inside are the remains of a nice perpendicular window. On the south is a two-light window, matching the north, and both about where the altar-rails would be, this has been turned into a doorway leading into a farm shed. The niche, which is apparently a true piscina, is just east of this. The altar as described by Collinson has vanished. The roof is in capital condition, every rafter being continued as a tie-beam across, moulded and slightly curved. The interior is now used as a lumber room. Outside the ivy going up to the top covers the bell-cot, and is too dense to make out any cross on the east ridge. Apparently what looks like an ivy-covered buttress, but level with the top of the Chapel door, is the springing of an arch, so that the building must have stretched away to the west, and then probably turned again to the south. On the east, or other side of the house, is a good doorway, and the remains of some later square-headed and labelled windows, but the rest of this side has been generally rebuilt. Apparently the house was moated, and there are considerable remains of fish-ponds, &c.”¹

of Barrow-Gurney.

ARTHUR BROOK, second son of *John Brook*, Sergeant-at-Law. In him the male succession of the family was continued; but who he married, or any further particulars

1. By the kindness of F. Were, Esq., and the photograph by Mr. C. F. Master.

respecting him, are not available. He appears, however, to have left a son, *Edward*.

EDWARD BROOK, his son, is described as being "of Barrow-Gurney," and to have married *Florence*, the daughter of *Brandbridge*. They left four sons, *Arthur*, *Thomas*, *Edward*, and *Hugh*: as stated in the *Visitation*, confirmed in the will of their nephew *Edward*, proved 2nd February, 1636-7. There are several entries in the *Barrow-Gurney Register*, between 1607-1663, to families named *Thomas alias Brooke*, and *Broeke*, but they do not appear to be connected with this descent of Brook.

ARTHUR BROOK, eldest son of *Edward*, aforesaid. He is described as having died s.p.

of Glastonbury.

THOMAS BROOK, second son. He is mentioned as "of Glastonbury Abbey, 1623," to have married *Rebecca*, daughter and co-heir of *John Wike*, of Ninehead; and to have left a son and two daughters, who, at that date 1623, were respectively *Arthur*, aged six; *Elizabeth*, five; and *Mary*, three years. The three are also mentioned in their cousin *Edward's* will in 1636.

EDWARD BROOK, third son. He is also mentioned by his nephew *Edward*, in his will, and is recorded to have died s.p.

HUGH BROOK, fourth son, also of Glastonbury; he married *Dorothy*, daughter of *Edward Preston* of that place, was dead before 1636, and his wife married secondly *Mr. John Strode*. In the *Visitation* he is described as then having three children: *Edward*, aged ten, *Joan*, aged twelve, and *Jane*, aged thirteen; but in *Edward's* will two other sons, *Silvanus* and *Thomas*, are mentioned, and two further daughters, one *Dorothy*, who apparently married *Edward Davis*, and another unnamed to *William Court alias Paris*. *Jane*, the eldest daughter, married *John Gaylard*, of Lovington, Somerset. *Joan* was wife of *Matthew Sheppard*, of Calne, vintner.

EDWARD BROOK, eldest son, appears to have succeeded his father, and to have died young, aged about twenty-three, and unmarried in 1636-7. The following particulars of his will are taken from the Rev. F. Brown's *Extracts*:—

“Edward Brooke, of Glaston, Somerset, gent., will dated 5th July, 1636, proved 2nd February, 1636-7. My mother, Dorothy Stroade (daughter of Edward Preston, of Glastonbury); my uncle, Thomas Brooke, gent.; my father, Hugh Brooke, of Glaston, gent., deceased; my sister, Jane, wife of John Gaylard, of Lovington, Somerset, yeoman; my sister, Joan, wife of Matthew Sheppard, of Calne, Wilts, vintner (who proved the will); my brothers, Silvanus, Thomas, and Edward Davies; my brother, Will, Court *alias* Paris; my sister, Dorothy Davies; my father-in-law (step-father), Mr. John Strode, twenty shillings for a ring; my uncles, Edward and Thomas Brooke, of Glaston; my cousins, Elizabeth and Mary Brooke, and Arthur Brooke.”

The arms of this descent of Brook, as given in the *Visitation* of Somerset for 1623, consist of nine quarterings: 1, *Gules, on a chevron argent, a lion rampant sable, crowned or on a crescent, a mullet for difference* (BROOK), of Olditch and Weycroft, the *crown* being an *augmentation*, added apparently after they had migrated to Cobham; 2, *Gules, on a chevron or, three lions rampant sable* (COBHAM, Barons of Cobham); 3, *Ermine, on a chevron gules, three buck's heads cabossed or* (HANNING), this evidently represents the alliance of the first Sir Thomas Brook, and Johanna Hanning, widow of Thomas Chedder, on her seal the *buck's heads* are in *a chief*; 4, *Ermine, seven mascles conjoined, 3. 2. 1. (sic)* (BRAYBROKE) should be 3. 3. 1., the second Sir Thomas Brook married Johanna Braybroke-Cobham, Lady of Cobham; 5, *Gules, a chevron dancettée, between twelve cross-crosslets or*; 6, *Barry nebulée of six argent and gules* (BASSETT); 7, *Azure, a fess dancettée between three garbs or*; 8, *Azure, two bars nebulée or* (DE LA POLE); 9, *Gules, a fess argent between six cross-crosslets or* (PEVERELL).

Notes as to other descendants of Brook.

MARGARET BROOK, the widow of *Duke Brook*, of Templecombe, ob. 1606, and buried at Cobham; she appears to have been a Berkley, and deceased 1641-2. Her will is dated 30th

Jan., 1641, and proved 7th Feb., 1641-2. In it she mentions "my nephew, Michael Berkley; Maurice, youngest son of my brother, Robert Berkley; my niece, Penelope Warnford, eldest daughter of Sir William Brook."

These further particulars relating to them are extracted from "*The fate of Henry Brooke, tenth Lord Cobham*," by I. G. Waller, Esq., in the *Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries*, Vol. xlv, 1881, relative to their acquisition of some of the forfeited estates of their cousin, the hapless Henry Brook.

"The will of George, Lord Cobham, dated 31st March, 1552, made an elaborate settlement of the estates, entailing them on the next heir, with remainder in the usual manner. The king—James I—therefore by the law of the land, could only be entitled to a life interest on the Cobham domains. Possibly this consideration may have had much to do with the royal mercy (?).

No sooner, therefore, did he become possessed than he began to realize. And, for this purpose, he entered into a bargain of a cruel, if even of a legal character. Unfortunately, the next heir was (William), the son of George Brooke, who was executed at Winchester—a poor friendless child of tender age, unable to assert his own rights before the law, and deserted by those near to him in blood, whose duty it was to aid him.

This transaction was entered into with Duke Brooke, the son of an uncle of Lord (Henry) Cobham, and next in succession, if George Brooke's children were debarred by attaind of blood. This appears from the answer by the king to "*The Humble Petition of Duke Brooke, of Temple Combe, Esq., and in consideration of £4,269 on 4th May, 1605, and £3,250 on 8th November, 1605, and £3,250 on the 4th May, 1606, by the said Duke Brooke paid, we grant, &c.*" Then follows a recital of the manors, &c., making in all ninety-one items. So here we find the king, in two years after the attainder, is proceeding to realize on the estates seized.

The recipient did not live long in possession of the property thus acquired, but died without issue 27th May, 1606 (buried at Cobham, 10th June following) only twenty-three days after the time fixed for his last payment. On 25th October, 1607, Charles Brook, his brother, had a renewal of this grant from the king, but on what terms does not appear. Whilst the property was in his hands, he parted with several manors to Cecil, then Earl of Salisbury, for £5,000, as well as to others. He died 5th April, 1610 (and was buried at Temple Combe)."

In the meantime "the unfortunate prisoner, Henry Brook, was living out those who were enjoying and scattering his estates." And it was in this year of 1610, that "the restoration of blood" took place, of the still young children of George Brook, his brother, was accorded, but shorn of all claim to the estates or title. "But," continues Mr. Waller—

"It must surely be questionable if the king had a right to set aside the will of George, Lord Cobham, for it is clearly shewn by the instruments drawn up by the lawyers respecting the sale of property by John Brooke (afterward) created



SIR THOMAS WYATT—OB: 1542.

Lord Cobham by patent, to the Duke of Lenox and Richmond, that they considered the will and entail in force, notwithstanding the attainder, as it is constantly recited, and the death of all who could claim duly proved.

It seems probable that James, with the connivance of Cecil, who bought some of the estates of Charles Brooke, used or abused the law, and threw such obstacles in the way of the rightful heir, as rendered any process against the Crown hopeless."

MARGARET BROOK, the youngest daughter of William Brook, Lord Cobham, K.G., ob. 1596, was, according to Lysons, (*Environs, Stepney*) baptized there, and gives this entry from the *Register* :

"Margaret Brooke, the daughter of Sir William Brooke, Lord Cobham, baptized 8th June, 1564."

She was sister to the ill-fated Henry Brook ; and ancestress of Sir Richard Temple, created Viscount Cobham.

ELIZABETH BROOK, LADY WYATT, one of the daughters of Thomas Brook, Lord Cobham, ob. 1529, married Sir Thomas Wyatt, the elder, the well-known poet, who died near Sherborne. Hutchins says :—

"Being sent by the King (Henry VIII) to Falmouth to conduct Montmorancy, the imperial ambassador, to London, from an excess of zeal to please the King, he made more expedition than was necessary, riding hard in a very hot season, and died of a violent fever here, and was buried in the great church, 1541, aged 38."

He was conveyed to his friend, Sir John Horsey's house, at Clifton-Maubank, close by, where he died, and who afterwards laid him in the vault prepared for himself in the Abbey Church, where he subsequently found a resting place beside him. The *Register* records :—

"11 Mensis Octobris 1542,—34 Re: Hen. 8,—Sepultus est D'ns Thomas Wyet miles D'ni Regis Consiliarius vir Venerabilis."

But no memorial or inscription exists to record his burial there, a strange reproach to the history of English literature.

BROOK—STOURTON. John, eighth Baron Stourton, married in 1580 Elizabeth, daughter of William Brook, Lord Cobham, K.G., ob. 1596-7, by his second wife, Frances Newton, of East Harptree, and sister of Henry Brook, the last unfortunate Baron Cobham.

He was the son of Charles, seventh Baron Stourton, by his wife Anne, daughter of Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby, who

“with the help of four of his own servants committed a foul murder on a person named Hartgill and his son, burying their bodies fifty feet deep in the earth, thinking thereby to prevent the discovery ; but afterwards it coming to light, he had sentence of death passed on him, which he suffered at Salisbury, 16th March, 1557, by (as it is said) an halter of silk, in respect of his quality. His tomb is in the nave of Salisbury Cathedral.”

He—Lord John—was restored in blood by Act of Parliament, 18 Elizabeth, 1575, and acted as one of the peers on the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots. He died 13th October, 1588, without issue, appointed his body to be buried in the chapel of the church at Stourton ; and was succeeded by his brother and heir, Edward. The date of Lady Stourton’s death does not appear.

THOMAS BROOK, the fourth son of George Brook, Lord Cobham, K.G., ob. 1558, whose lawless career has been previously alluded to, the cruel incident recorded of him in his conduct as a buccaneer is thus described by Froude, in his *History of England*:—

“The sons of Lord Cobham of Cowling Castle, who had first distinguished themselves in Wyatt’s rebellion, had grown up after the type of their boyhood, irregular lawless Protestants ; and one of them, Thomas (Brook) Cobham, was at this time (1563) roving the seas, half-pirate, half knight-errant of the Reformation, doing battle on his own account with the enemies of the truth, wherever the service of God, was likely to be repaid with plunder. He was one of a thousand whom Elizabeth was forced for decency’s sake to disclaim and condemn in proclamations, and whom she was as powerless, as she was probably unwilling to interfere with in practice. What Cobham was, and what his kind were, may be seen in the story about to be told.

A Spanish ship was freighted in Flanders for Bilbao ; the cargo was valued at 80,000 ducats, and there were on board also forty prisoners condemned, as the Spanish accounts say ‘for heavy offences worthy of chastisement,’ who were going to Spain to serve in the galleys. Young Cobham, cruising in the Channel, caught sight of the vessel, chased her down into the Bay of Biscay, fired into her, killed her captain’s brother and a number of men, and then boarding when all resistance had ceased, sewed up the captain himself, and the survivors of the crew in their own sails, and flung them overboard. The fate of the prisoners is not related ; it seems they perished with the rest. The ship was scuttled ; and Cobham made off with booty, which the English themselves admitted to be worth 50,000 ducats, to his pirate’s nest in the south of Ireland. Eighteen drowned bodies, with the mainsail for their winding sheet, were washed up on the Spanish shores, ‘cruelty without example, of which but to hear was enough to break the heart.’

Cobham was tried for piracy the next year at the indignant requisition of Spain. He refused to plead to his indictment, and the dreadful sentence was



RICHARD TEMPLE, VISCOUNT COBHAM.

OB: 1749.

passed upon him of the *peine forte et dure*.¹ His relations, de Silva said, strained their influence to prevent it from being carried into effect ; and it seems that either they succeeded or that Cobham himself yielded to the terror, and consented to answer. At all events he escaped the death which he deserved, and was soon again abroad on the high seas."

It would be difficult to find a match to the inhumanity of this occurrence, an unparalleled example it is to be hoped, of the barbarous spirit accompanying the depredations of these sea-roving freebooters.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., VISCOUNT AND BARON COBHAM. It has been mentioned these titles were revived in this gentleman, as a descendant of *Margaret Brook*, daughter of William Brook, Lord Cobham, ob. 1597.

He acquired considerable renown as a military commander under the Duke of Marlborough in Flanders, and having risen to the rank of Lieutenant-General, was elevated to the peerage as *Baron Cobham, of Cobham, co. Kent, 19th October, 1714*, and further created *Viscount and Baron Cobham, 23rd May, 1718*, to him and his heirs male, and in default thereof, by special remainder, to his sisters, Hester Grenville, and her heirs male, and in default, to Dame Christian Lyttelton, third sister of the said Viscount, and her heirs male. He died at Stow, 13th September, 1749, and these dignities then devolved on his elder sister Hester, widow, and relict of Richard Grenville, of Wotton, co. Buckingham, Esq., ob. 17th February, 1726-7.

Hester Grenville, Viscountess Cobham, was 18th October, 1749, created Countess Temple, with succession to her heirs male, and both titles continued with her descendants to the Dukes of Buckingham, the last of whom deceased in 1889, without male issue, when the Viscounty of Cobham reverted to the male descendant of Christian Lyttelton, the second sister in remainder. The Temple earldom, which had been recreated 14th February, 1822, with remainder to a female heir, then passed to the present Earl Temple, of Newton House, Bristol.

The family of Lyttelton is of antient descent in the county of Worcester, with considerable possessions. Thomas de Luttelton, of Frankley, "esquire of the body to three successive kings," died 1 Henry VI, 1422, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth.

1. "The English judgment of penance for standing mute was as follows,—that the prisoner be remanded to the prison from whence he came, and put into a low dark chamber, and there be laid on his back, on the bare floor naked ; that there be placed upon his body as great a weight of iron as he could bear, and more ; that he have no sustenance save only on the first day three morsels of the worst bread, and on the second day three draughts of standing water that should be nearest to the prison door ; and in this situation this should be alternately his daily diet, or, as anciently the judgment ran, till he answered."—BLACKSTONE'S *Commentaries*, book iv, chap. 25.

Thomas Westcote, of an antient family in Devon, presumed to have derived their name from the manor of Westcote, in the parish of Marwood, near Barnstaple, married this heiress. He is described

“as being a gentleman of Devon, anciently descended, the king’s servant in Court, and celebrated for his military prowess, which brought him to the notice of Kings Henry IV and V; but the lady being fair and of noble spirit (to use the phraseology of Lord Coke), and having large possessions from her ancestors De Luttelton, and from her mother, daughter and heir of Quartermain, and other ancestors, resolved to continue the honour of her name, and therefore provided by Westcote’s assent, before marriage, that her issue inheritable should be called by the name of Luttelton. Upon this marriage Mr. Westcote settled at Frankley, and served the office of Escheator to Henry VI, 1450, soon after which he died leaving four sons and as many daughters.” He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Thomas Lyttelton, K.B., the celebrated lawyer and Chief Justice of the King’s Bench, who died 23rd August, 1481. But according to Westcote, the Devonshire historian, this change of name applied only to the eldest son as heir of Lyttelton, the three other younger sons were to retain their father’s patronymic, Guido, Edmund, and Nicholas, and from the elder of these he describes himself to descend.

Their descendant, Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart., M.P. for co Worcester, etc., married 8th May, 1708, Christian, sister of Sir Richard Temple, Bart., of Stow, created Viscount and Baron Cobham, and she and her heirs male, were constituted second in remainder to those titles. They had eight children: of the sons, George the eldest and heir, held several important ministerial offices, he represented Oakhampton in Devon, in Parliament, and married, first, Lucy daughter of Hugh Fortescue, Esq., of Filleigh, in that county. He was created *Baron Lyttelton, of Frankley, co. Worcester*, 19th Nov., 1757, died 22nd Aug., 1773. He was succeeded by his son Thomas, who dying without issue, 27th Nov., 1779, the peerage expired. William Henry Lyttelton, their fifth son, held a distinguished position in the diplomatic service; he was elevated to the peerage of Ireland 31st July, 1776, by the title of *Baron Westcote, of Ballymore, co. Longford*, being the surname of Thomas Westcote, who married the heiress of Lyttelton. On 13th Aug., 1794, he was created a peer of Great Britain by the same title (*Baron Lyttelton, of Frankley*), which had expired with his nephew Thomas. He died 14th Sep., 1808. At the death of the Duke of Buckingham in 1889, without heirs male, the title of Viscount Cobham reverted to George William, fourth Baron Lyttelton and Westcote, as the existing heir male of Christian Temple-Lyttelton, the second sister in remainder of Sir Richard Temple, the original grantee in 1718.

Arms of Westcote,—*Argent, a bend cotised sable, within a bordure engrailed gules bezantée.* Of Lyttelton,—*Argent, a chevron between three escallops sable.*

* * * * *

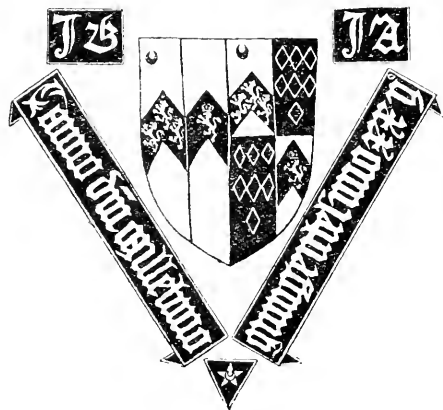
Few titles appear to have been subject to greater fluctuation and re-creation than that of the Barony of Cobham. From the family of Brook of Ilchester and Olditch, descending from the reigns of the earlier Plantagenet Kings, the knightly heir

of the house in the days of their Lancastrian successor, “Kynge Harry the VI,” wedded the Lady of Cobham in Kent, sole heiress to the title and possessions of the Barony of that name, which had descended to her through many generations, and was one of the most antient and important in East Anglia. Their descendants, the Cobham-Brooks, through successive summonses to Parliament by the York and Tudor sovereigns, as peers of the realm, occupied from their official functions and honours, a position in the first rank of social influence among the hereditary nobility, which continued comparatively unaffected by the varying phases of national affairs, until the first Stuart king remorselessly extinguished them, title and possessions. Revived by the second Stuart king in the person of a descendant of a younger son of the fourth Baron, an empty title shorn of all that gave it dignity and influence, it flickered a few years, and at the death of its first, unfortunate, and only possessor, again expired; and at his decease, the name of Brook in connection with the Barony, as its original inheritor, completely disappeared. Seventy years afterward, by the first Georgian king, the abeyant title was once more revived,—to be again re-conferred and enhanced—in the person of a remote descendant bearing another name, deriving from a distaff of the main house, sister to the last unfortunate Baron, and this re-creation, only by its liberal remainders to female heirs, survives to the present.

It is a singular coincidence that after so much vicissitude, the title should have returned to the descendant of a gentleman, who, although his family patronymic was supplanted on their union by that of his heiress wife, came from Devon, the county from which the Brooks also migrated on marriage with the heiress of Cobham, but not in their case, with the extinction of their name.

The Westcotes continued to descend from Guido, the second son of Thomas Westcote and Elizabeth Lyttelton, and of them was Thomas Westcote, who, “following the Court in the

time of King Henry VIII, came into Devon with Sir Thomas Dennis, Knt., of Holcombe-Burnel, Devon, Chancellor to Queen Anne of Cleves, and was much desired in marriage by Anne, daughter of Wilson, relict of John Raddon (of West-Raddon, in Shobrooke, near Crediton, Devon), whom he married," where the Westcotes afterwards resided in honourable estate, and it was here there was baptised on 17th June, 1567, his grandson, the historian, genealogist and heraldist, so well known to the archæologists of his native county by his work, "*A View of Devonshire in MDCXXX, with a Pedigree of most of its Gentry, by Thomas Westcote, Gent.*," and it is pleasant to observe the name is honourably preserved in one of the titles of the ennobled descendants of the preceding Thomas Westcote, who flourished two centuries antecedent.



FROM THE REDCLIFFE BRASS.

The Quantocks and their Place-Names.

BY WILLIAM H. P. GRESWELL.

THE etymology of the Place-name, Quantock, anciently written Cantok, is an interesting but rather elusive study. Some have derived it from "Gwantog," *i.e.*, full of openings or combs. Some have regarded "Cant-ioc" as a diminutive, meaning "little headlands;" Dr. Pring in his "Briton and Roman on the site of Taunton," has suggested "Cuan," Gaelic for hill, and "Toich," country, *i.e.*, the hill country: some have playfully mentioned the old "Quantum ab hoc," but no one, as far as I know, seems to have thought that Cantok, like Caer Caradoc, may have been named from a person. Crantock in Cornwall, and also in Cardigan is named from Carantacus, and this Saint, a contemporary of King Arthur, is connected with Carhampton according to Leland. At any rate, Carantacus was known under the Quantocks, and, if we desire to speculate, there is no reason why that well-known stone on Winsford Hill should not commemorate Carantacus.

To come to more solid facts and documents, perhaps the earliest mention of Cantok is in the composite word Cantucudu, *i.e.*, Cantok Wood, in Centwine's famous West Monkton Charter, when he gave twenty-three mansiones to Glastonbury "in loco juxta silvam famosam quae dicitur Cantucudu." This is dated A.D. 682, and the light it gives us is interesting. The fame of

this Cantok Wood, and of its goodly trees, was already known. The Charter of Centwine was subsequently confirmed by King Ina, the Saxon prince, who figures so largely in our local annals. The late Professor Freeman has a note about Centwine's Conquest.¹ "In 682, Centwine, fighting against the British, gained for the West Saxons the sea coast west of the mouth of the Parret . . . in short Centwine's victory made the English masters of Quantock . . . How far west towards Dunster, Porlock, I do not profess to say . . . in this campaign I conceive that the West Saxons won the sites of Bridgwater and Watchet; and we may, I think, venture to picture Centwine as forcing the gate, the Lydiard, and driving the Welsh up the valley where, in after days, Crowcombe was given (by Gytha) for the repose of the soul of Godwin." This conflict may have given rise to the name Willsneck or "Waelas Nek," the pass of the *waelas*, as the British were called by the Saxons, running just under Bagborough Hill, the latter being the old name for the highest point of the Quantocks. We all know of Conquest Farm in Lydeard Episcopi parish, but there is a field still known as the "Great Field of Battle," in Crowcombe parish, where the contending forces of Saxons and British might have fought, as the former pushed down between Willet (Waelas?) Hill and Willsneck in the direction of Williton (Waelas-Ton?) and Wacet or Watchet, so well known as a Saxon port in after years. Place-names point to the fact that towards Brendon and Exmoor the Waelas stood their ground longer than around the flat country to the east and south of the Quantocks. It was on the Taunton side that the Saxons, therefore, first touched the Quantocks, in all probability, and the *famosa silva* was that adjoining Monkton, and stretching north over Broomfield and along the deep combes of Aisholt and Over Stowey. The road their conquering soldiers took was probably along Quantock ridges, from King's Cliff, by Lydeard Farm in Broomfield parish, up Buncombe Hill to Cothelston, Bag-

1. Som. Arch. Proceedings, vol. xviii, p. 43.

borough, Triscombe Stone, Crowcombe Combe Gate, and so on down to Stapol Plain, West Quantockshead to Doniford and Watchet. This is a very old route, said to be partly indicated on old Crowcombe Estate maps, and is exactly what we should expect to find. From Weet and Porlock the Waelas would be driven across the Severn Sea to South Wales, or, further down, towards Exmoor, North Devon, and the Cornish coasts.

It is worth while to note the course of two invasions upon the Quantock country and West Somerset, the one spiritual and the other military. Keltic christianity, coming from South Wales, as we gather from S. Dubritius of Porlock, S. Columban (mentioned by Leland, at the extreme west of Somerset, and also figuring at Cheddar),² S. Carantacus at Carhampton, (Carntoun being shortly written for Carantokes Towne, according to Leland),³ S. Decumanus, and many others, made itself felt first along the coast of the Severn sea. The church dedications of North Somerset point to a Keltic fringe. The Severn sea was a natural highway for the Sailor Saints, and Gildas, himself a sailor on the Severn sea, has said in his *Hist. Brit.*, 31: "Transmigrare maria terrasque spatiosas transmeare non tam piget Britannos sacerdotes quam delectat." (c. A.D. 560).

But the Saxons would seem to have approached West Somerset from exactly the opposite direction, and to have followed the Roman lines of communication from the south, and along the Mendips, until the Uxellae aestuarium was reached. Nor was the Mendip height the sole highway at the disposal of the Saxon foe, for indeed the ridges of the Poldens and of the Quantocks, no less than the Mendips, furnished a similar natural line of communication or "dorsum" to the Severn waters as the conquerors pushed their way down further west. The unalterable features of the land themselves suggest this

2. Somerset Record Society. Vol. i, pp. 22, 194.

3. Som. Arch. Proceedings, vol. xxxiii, pt. ii, p. 97.

kind of progress, in Roman, as well as in Saxon times, the valleys themselves being of little use, from a strategic point of view, unless held in connection with the ridges above them. History and the researches of archaeology confirm this *primâ facie* supposition, gathered from geography. The Severn terminus of ancient Mendip lies at Brean-down and the fortress of Worlebury Camp. Roman remains have been found at Portus de Radeclive, Redcliff or Reckly, about two-and-a-half miles from Axebridge, a Portus in the ancient "Hundred of Banwell."⁴ The terminus of the Poldens was the old "Burgh de Capite Montis," *i.e.*, the Doneham of Domesday, also called Cheldelmunt,⁵ the Downend near Dunball Station. A primitive Castrum would appear to have existed here, and the Portus might have been Bridgwater itself. There are signs, however, of a road to Stretcholt in Paulet to Black Rock on the Parret. The terminus of the Quantock ridges would have been Doniford and Wecet.

But we seem to know Wecet, and further west, Porlock, in history more as Saxon than as Roman ports. In tracing the dim outlines of the Saxon Conquest from the south, the Quantocks are certainly no less interesting than the Mendips or Poldens. In the Danish campaigns of King Alfred, these hills, as furnishing a base to Athelney Island, have an interest second to none. They provided by far the quickest and safest retreat to the Sabrina amnis from Petherton Park, one of the old Royal Forests, and along their whole length their combs furnished admirable refuges for the "men of Somerset," who, as Ethelwerd, the chronicler, tells us, alone assisted him, together with "the servants who made use of the King's pastures."⁶

In the Charter of Aethelwulf, A.D. 854, giving the boundaries of the Manor of Taunton Dean, a large southern por-

4. Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries, Dec., 1898.

5. Somerset Record Society. The Placita.

6. Jubilee Edition of King Alfred's Works. Vol. 1, p. 70.

tion of the Quantocks is included.⁷ Some of the Quantock place-names are interesting. From Lydeard S. Lawrence the boundary runs “ad occidentalem partem vallis quæ Truscombe nominatur,” then eastwards to Rugan or Bugar Beorh, *i.e.*, Bagborough. Thence along a horse-path over the hills to Aescholtes (Aisholt)—thence past piscis fontem (Vish-pool) or Bish-pool, and “sic ad Elwylle.” Thence across Quantock ridge again, somewhere near or along Buncombe to Kingston, Hestercombe, Sidbrook and Bathpool. By this boundary some important Quantock parishes, from Triscombe, southwards, fall under the famous Manor of Taunton Dean, with all its old world customs and privileges. The manor became the property of the Bishops of Winchester.

The mention of Cantuctune, or the ton of Cantok in King Alfred's will (871—885) is very interesting. “The Land at Cantuctune” is mentioned together with Carumtune (Carhampton), Burnhamme, Wedmor and Cheddar, and, together with other estates, is left in the most formal way, as private property, to the eldest son, Eadweard, who succeeded King Alfred. It is also inherited property, which adds a little to its interest, and throws the title further back. Williton, Carhampton, Cannington, Andredesfeld, are all Royal Hundreds, and represent a goodly block of land in which Cantok or Quantock is a main geographical feature. The Saxonisation of this part of West Somerset had been going on gradually—not quickly—since Centwine and Ina's days. Taunton, or the Ton on the Tân (the coloured river)—in allusion to its tawny waters in flood—had sprung up, and many another Saxon Ton, but where was Cantucton? Had it arisen in some portion of that *famosa silva* of Cantnendu? Was it on the west or on the east side of the long ridge of Cantok? Was it the same as Cannington? The West Saxon kingdom was developing itself in many ways along the Severn sea. Wecet or Watchet was of growing importance, and was actually the

7. Som. Arch. Proceedings, vol. xviii, p. 79.

place of a Royal mint, the Saxon kings holding in their own hands and as their *Dominicum*, much of the surrounding land. From the top of Quantock the five Royal Forests of Somerset were within view, also "sacred Pedridan," and the precincts of immortal Glastonbury, whose round tor so visible from sea and land, exercised a wonderful centripetal power. It was not, perhaps, without a purpose that the Saxon kings held Burnham on one side of the Parret and Cannington on the other in their own hands, guarding the entrance to this holy land already of ancient renown. The private possessions of the West Saxon kings were known to all, and at the setting forth of King Alfred's will, there are present the Archbishop and "all the West-Saxon witan's witness."⁸

To turn to Domesday, the only Cantoche there given is a vill in or near Crowcombe parish, adjoining Lydeard S. Lawrence. Collinson⁹ says that this was the vill which took its name from the Quantock Hills. But there is Little Quantock Farm in Crowcombe parish, on the west side of the ridge of Quantock, and Quantock Farm in Over Stowey parish, on the east side of the ridge, about half-a-mile from one another. The one place might have been confused with the other. The Domesday Cantoche is the property of Alured de Hispania, who has so many Quantock places, *e.g.*, Spaxton, Nether-Stowey, Planesfield, Radlet, Merridge, Stringston, Alfoxton, Dytech, and others. But there is a Little Quantock also in Enmore. In the Inquis. p.m. 13 Ric. II (No. 103), William Taillour has "Lytel Cantok in paroch. de Enmore." This "little Quantock" would be a long distance from the Crowcombe "little Quantock." There is also a Quantock Farm about one mile from Monkton, and in the Exchequer Lay Subsidies under "Monketon et Hamme," occurs the name Jurdauna de Cantok.

In Enmore there is still a place called Quantock Barn, on

8. Jubilee Edition of King Alfred's Works. Vol. 1, p. 399.

9. Vol. iii, p. 513.

the west side of Enmore Park, there is also a Quantock Wood close by, also a Quantock Mead, and a Higher and Lower Quantock Close adjoining Blakesole or Blackesala. In Brown's *Somerset Wills*, Thomas Mallet of Enmore, Oct. 15th, 1580, gives to his son, John Mallet, amongst other bequests, "Quantock in Spaxton." In a MS. book, amongst the Spaxton documents, there is an arrangement for church seats, in which a place is reserved for "Quantock Farm, part of the domain of Enmore." In the Chartulary of deeds of the Hylle family (*temp.* Hen. IV), Thomas Fitchet grants to Master Robert Cros or Crosse, Rector of Spaxton, all his lands in Spaxton, Lillington, Moreland . . . together with certain services in Cantok and Durburgh."

It is hard, indeed, to localise Cantok or Cantoche as a definite place. It may be at West Monkton, or Spaxton, or Crowcombe, and is singularly elusive. Mr. Eyton would put it in the Williton Hundred at or near Crowcombe, *i.e.*, at Little Quantock Farm, the west side of the Quantocks, the place above alluded to.

In the *Exon. Domesday* we have mentioned as separate places (1) Cantoca, belonging to Alured de Hispania, and evidently the same as the Cantoche already mentioned, (2) *Cantoctona*, a *mansio regis*. Here, apparently, is the Cantuctune of King Alfred's Will, appearing in the *Exon. Domesday*. It looks as if exact identification should follow now. But Cantoctona is almost as elusive as Cantok or Cantoche. It seems to be convertible with Candeton or Cannington, although it is difficult to understand how the "oe" or oek, so essentially a part of Quantock can drop from it.

In a Charter dated 17th July, 1204, King John gave to the Canons of Taunton the pasture of Kingeshull from Wulfeldsont to Hunteneßwell in free, pure and perpetual alms.¹⁰ In the *Rotuli Chartarum* of King John, it is worded, "Pasturam et galnetum de Kingeshill a Wffoldessate usque Hunteneßwell

10. Som. Arch. Proceedings, vol. ix, pt. ii, p. 9.

. . . ecclesiæ apostolorum Petri et Pauli de Tanton . . . quæ solebat reddere ad firmam meam de Somertun sedecim denarios." In the Testa de Neville (Henry III), it is thus described under Hundred de Andreatfeld, "Canonia de Tanton tenet unam pasturam super Cantok de dono J. Regis in puram eleem : quæ vocatur Kingeshill et solebat reddere per annum ad seaccarium apud London xvi denarios."

Kingshill and Priors Down are still Place-names on the Quantocks, and lie in the parish of Broomfield, to the east of Buncombe Hill. In an Inquis. p.m., 2 Henry V, Elizabeth uxor W. de Monte Acuto has amongst other properties Bromfield juxta Cantok.

It seems as if there was a good deal of Royal property on the Quantocks, judging from this gift of King John, and that it was connected with the Royal firma of Somerton, a town so full of ancient Saxon associations. Indeed, we are justified in supposing that before Norman times, and before the Petherton Forest perambulation, Cantok was part of a Royal Forest. The fact is noted in the *Rotuli Hundredorum* (temp. Edw. I), in the following passage. "Item dicunt quod quatuor villani ad Castellum in hund. de Andredsfield fuerunt de dominico dom. Regis pertinenti ad Sumton qui singulis annis solebant reddere apud Sumton xj s et vicecomites illum redditum sibi appropriaverunt jam xxx annis elapsis ad firmam illam sine warrento et solebat ille locus esse Porcheria d'ni R. antiquitus dum Canntok fuit foresta." The Castellum is Roborough Castle in Broomfield parish, close to Enmore.¹¹

The antiquity of Roborough Castle stands revealed, and apparently it must be distinguished from the Rowboroughs, localised by the Rev. F. Warre on Bagborough hill, popularly called Willsneck, and not far off from Broomfield. "On the top of Bagborough hill are several cairns," writes Mr. Warre, "commonly called Rowboroughs, which most likely mark the place where the slain were buried. A few years ago a Roman

11. Somerset Record Society. Vol. 3, p. 162.

coin was found near these cairns." Allusion to this find is made by Prebendary Searth in a paper on "Roman Somerset."¹² As far as I can discover this Quantock Place-name has dropped out of use, but it seems to be extremely ancient. It is possible to trace it in the gift of Edward the Elder, King Alfred's son, of Lydeard (Bishop's Lydeard) to Asser, Bishop of Sherborne, in 904. Lydeard is given, together with Buckland and Wellington.

"Dis synt da land gemaero to Lidgerd (Lydiard). Aerest on linlegh of linlegge uppon strem to Tostanford of Cottanforda (Cotford) uppon strem to gosford of gosford uppon strem to Stanforda of stanforda on fasingafeld of fasingafeld on pyttapuldre, of pyttapuldre onaest of aeste adimeconfled to readanclife of readanclife to rupanbeorge (Rowbergh) of rupanbeorge to ludanpylle of ludanpylle to fricanfenne of fricanfenne uppon to gattibricge of gattibricge to uppon an slaed (Slades) to holanpege of holanpege uppon slaed to bacganbeorge (Bagborough) of bacganbeorge to pynestane of dam stane to rupanbeorge (Rowbergh) of dam beorge to epichemhamme, of dam hamme to collslade of colislade (Coleslade) adune on strem to horspadesforde of dam forda uppon strem to oxenagete, of dam gete to motlege of motlege on siderocestore (Sidroc's Tor or hill?) of siderocestore to freecandorne (a thorn bush) of freecandorne on suoccanmere of suoccanmere on stangedelfe (stone quarry) on hreod alras (reed alders) of hreod alron on tideford of dam forda adune on strem to eunecanford (King's ford) of eunecanford on cingesgete (Kings gate) of cingesget on suran apuldran (sour apple trees) of suran apuldran od hit cyp est on linlege.

Roughly speaking this boundary would appear to begin near Cotford, at the western extremity of Bishop's Lydeard, and work round the Quantocks. The present parish includes Lydeard Hill, just abutting on the Bagborough hill and common above Aisholt. Lydeard is a very curiously shaped

12. Som. Arch. Proceedings, vol. xxiv, pt. ii, p. 18.

parish, and stretches right over the Quantock ridges till it meets Spaxton and Merridge. It is certainly one of the most interesting of all the Quantock parishes, if only on account of its connection with the Saxon Kings, and Asser, the biographer of King Alfred. It is a little curious that a Sidroc's Tor should be mentioned in this Quantock document, and the very name, which seems now to have been lost, tantalise the imagination if we may connect this Sidroc with the Sidroc of the Saxon chroniclers. King's ford and King's gate denote the regal association of Lydiard, and this gift of Edward the Elder is, from a Quantock point of view, second only in interest to the Charter of Aethelwulf (854), King Alfred's father, which enlarged the boundaries of the Manor of Taunton Dean. Later on in Saxon history, after 1053, Gytha, the mother of Harold, and wife of Godwin, gave Crowcombe, in which lies Cantok (Little Quantock) to the Church of S. Swithin at Winchester, in expiation of the crimes of Earl Godwin. This would be presumably Royal property, part of the Saxon Dominicum in the Cantok country, inherited from King Alfred, and, further back, from his predecessors. Gytha's endowment was nullified at the Conquest, and Crowcombe was given to Earl of Morton.

We must also remember that in a Charter of privileges granted by King Edward—Alfred's son—to the Monastery at Taunton in 904, there are x Manentes at Craunancumbe. Further, there is a confirmation by King Edgar to Winchester of land at Crowcombe, Banwell and Sherborne (Schealdeburnam), and in 978 there was a confirmation of King Edward's Charter at a Witenagemot at Cheddar of x Manentes at Crowcombe, xx at Cumbtun, xx at Shirborne, and xx at Banwell. (Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum*). It may be noted that Bishop Asser, the Bishop of Sherborne, was closely connected with Banwell and Congresbury, King Alfred having given him two monasteries there. But all these Quantock gifts and charters, whether to the Taunton Priory, to the

Church of S. Swithin, to Asser, point to the reality of Cantok, or Cantoctona, as a Royal property in Saxon times.

The Place-names, Bagborough and Rowebergh, turn up again in a Wells Concord between Bishop John and John de Membury, of West baggebergh, about a waste piece of land on Cantok, claimed by the former as belonging to Bishop's Lydiard, by the other as belonging to Bagborough. The date is 1314, and an extract from it is interesting, as giving certain historic place-names.

"The boundaries are from the east corner of Robert de Calewe's croft under Cantok; eastward along the fossatum called Boledich; eastward to the secunda bunda called la Fennslo: thence north (a little west of) to the third bunda called Alferode (Alfreds Road?); eastward to the fourth bunda called la Redewell; eastward to the fifth bunda called Coleslade, which is the outside (forinseca) bound between West-baggebergh and Assheholte manors. The men of Bagborough may not exercise common rights eastward of Coleslade. The bounds across the mountain to Est-baggebergh, within which they have rights, are from Coleslade south to the second bunda called Oxenham: direct south to the third called la Rowebergh; through the middle of the bunda: thence direct south to the fourth called Bulgonescros, and so to Est baggebergh to Robert de Calewe's croft."¹³ Mr. Hugo in his paper on "Hestecombe," in the *Som. Arch. Proceedings*, vol. xviii, p. 148, observes: "I have a fine contemporary copy of this Concord, which I purchased at the sale of the celebrated Surrenden collection." The Quantock Place-names are interesting, especially if we compare them with those of the Lydeard document of 904—four hundred years previously. The Bacganbeorge of King Edward's gift is the Baggebergh of the Concord of 1314, only there is the further definition of Est and West Baggebergh. Coleslade appears to be the same, and to this day there is a bit of the Quantocks called *The*

13. Report of MSS. Wells Cathedral, pp. 84-5.

Slades, lying on the boundary of Bagborough and Aisholt parishes, and in the Week Tything of Stoke Courcy parish, *i.e.*, in Over Stowey parish. Rupanbeorge, of King Edward's gift to Asser, is surely the Rowebergh of the 1314 Concord, and the Rowboroughs of the Rev. F. Warre, and it is a pity that this name should ever be allowed to die out on the Quantocks. The Oxenagete of King Edward's gift may be near the Oxenham of the 1314 Concord. About Alferode (Alfred's Road?), we may surely conjecture that it was named after King Alfred. At least it is a conjecture that has a degree of plausibility about it, for, judging from the wording of the Concord, it would be somewhere along Cantok ridge near Bagborough. This road led, according to old maps, from Buncombe and Bagborough, as already noticed, right down to the ancient port of Wecet or Watchet, where there was a Saxon mint in old days, as a coin of Edward the Elder, to be seen in Taunton Museum, proves. Moreover, here was a strategic road along Cantok that connected Petherton and Athelney on the south, with the Severn sea on the north, that sea that became a refuge to the Saxons, who, when the Danes harried the land, were driven from their Somersetshire homes, in that fateful year 878. As Huntingdon, the chronicler, has expressed it, "Part, therefore, of the people fled beyond the sea, part followed King Alfred, who hid himself, with a few men, in the marshes, and part submitted to the enemy." Is it too much to believe that King Alfred, brought to bay in West Somerset, resolved to defend these Royal Hundreds of Andersfeild, Cannington (or Cantnetune?) Carhampton and Williton, by the side of the Severn sea, to the last, using Athelney as his fort? Here was part of the old Saxon dominicum, and it was worth fighting for. The land itself, and that "sorrowful wilderness of waters," helped his Fabian tactics, and patient courage won the day.

That there was a Herepat or War path we gather from a 12th century Charter, quoted in the documents belonging to

the alien Priory of Stoke Courcy at Eton College.¹⁴ It runs as follows: "Grant by Hugh de Bonville to the Church of S. Andrew of Stoke Courcy for the sustentation of the monks, and in augmentation of former gifts, of part of his wood and pasture in Cantok, on the west side of the wood which he had given to the Church of S. Peter of Over Stowey (de Superiori Staw), extending from the bounds which John Chaunel had placed in the said wood, between the great road of Solmere on the lower part, and the great road called Staw Herepat on the upper part, to the head of Ramescuba (Ramscombe)." This Herepat can be easily identified on the Quantocks, and is what is known generally as the Stowey Road, running from Crowcombe Combe Gate to Over Stowey, striking across the old road to Doniford, outside Crowcombe Park, at right angles. This wood on Cantok was part of the property belonging to W. de Falaise and the de Courcy family at Stoke Courcy, and was a Domesday additamentum. Collinson says that these Over Stowey woods were "a chace of the de Courcy family," a statement he may have gathered from the learned antiquary, Mr. Palmer, of Fairfield.

There are many other Place-names on the Quantock Hills, which, if not of so great an historical interest as those already given, are, nevertheless, worth mentioning. There is S. David's Well, near Quantock Farm in Over Stowey parish, a Keltic dedication, also S. Peter's Well, close to Over Stowey Church, which gives us a clue to the dedication of the Church.¹⁵ There is Seven Wells Combe, with some magic in the number seven, reminding us of the Seven Sisters of the Yeo (Collinson, iii, 203), and of Barnwell in Northamptonshire, where there were seven wells in which weakly children were dipped.¹⁶ There is S. Agnes' Well at Cothelston, S. John's Well at Holford. There was the famous Hunteneswell of King John's

14. Som. Arch. Proceedings, vol. xliii.

15. See also *Weaver's Wells Wills*, p. 116.

16. *Hope's Holy Wells*, p. 99.

1204 Charter, which may possibly be Holwell, celebrated for the experiments of Philosopher Crosse; there is Jeffrey's Well, a boundary in Ramscombe, at the top of Dyer's Mead; there is Lady's Fountain in Kilve Common, called surely after the Virgin Mary, itself a boundary now, and giving a name to Ladies Combe. There is a Witches Well in Parleston lane in Kilve parish, just below Parleston Common. It might be possible to localise the ealuylle or Aldwell and the acuylle or Oakwell of the West Monkton Charter, also the Piscis fontem (Vishpool or Bishpool?) of the Aethelwulf document, the latter being close to Aisholt. There is a Blindwell in Stowey, and a well famous for its healing influences on the eyes near Quantock Barn in Enmore Park.

The word Castle is kept in connection with Douseborough or Danesborough Castle, under which old folk say that the believing ear can hear sounds of music as of a full band of music; also in Stowey Castle, under which giants and ogres live (so the old gossips say), putting out their hands to frighten children; also in Ruborough Castle in Broomfield, which has tales of its own. I cannot find that the Danes or Denes, as the old men call them, have left many Place-names behind them. They might have left their name to Danesborough, but there are so many possible derivations for this word, *e.g.*, Dinas, Dane, or Dawns, *i.e.*, beacon borough. Perhaps the Quantocks or Cantuctune, as King Alfred's domain, was not hospitable enough to them to allow of their staying long.

The word "Ball," meaning, I suppose, a rounded hill or eminence between the combes, turns up in Lord's Ball, the south side of Ramscombe, and Friarn Ball at the entrance to Seven Wells Combe, and Broomball or Brimball in East Quantoxhead. On Exmoor there are many "balls," such as Cloutsham Ball. The word "Down" appears in Fleury or Flory Down, and Priors Down, in Over Stowey and Broomfield respectively. Bugar Beorh, which seems to be the old way of spelling Bagborough, may be the "Beacon Burgh." What is known as

Fire-beacon hill now, is the hill above Crowcombe Park, above Little Quantock, and not Hurley Beacon as the map states. Tor is used in connection with Cothelston hill, I believe, but Cothelston itself would seem to mean the ton of Cotele, a family known formerly in West Somerset. The word ridge or edge is found in Herridge combe, East Quantoxhead; in Holford edge, in Ladies edge, in Shervidge Wood, adjoining Kilton Common; Hawkridge, at the bottom of Aisholt; Mer-ridge, in Spaxton parish, below Buncombe; Swinage (Swine Edge) in Kilve.

The word Cleeve or Clift, for a hanging side, is found in Wilvey Cleeve in Stringston parish, near Alfoxton; also in the Clift near Quantock Farm, Over Stowey. There is a reduplication of Quantock Place-names on the Brendon and Exmoor hills, *e.g.*, Stowey Water in Cutcombe, and Stowey on the Quantocks, Ramscombe on the Quantocks, and Ranscombe in Wootton Courtney, Luxboro Farm in the Aisholt Valley, Luxborough Parish on the Brendons, and so on. This class of Place-name seems to be Keltic rather than Saxon. The word "Drift," meaning "a flock or herd of animals," survives on the Quantocks, so does the old Forest word, Meare, meaning boundary. The old "Bunda," or dry-wall banks, are quite a feature on the Quantocks, and from the very look of them it is possible to distinguish them from modern inferior efforts. The object of planting beeches on the boundary fences seems to be to get the python-like roots of the beech to bind it all in one mass, as with knotted ropes, which it effectually does. On the open ridges and slades of the Quantocks, signs of cultivation and of ridge and furrow ploughing can often be seen. The banks dividing these cultivated patches were of a slight character, not like the parish boundary banks, as they were not required for long. After cultivation the Quantock arable went back to heather. Here and there charcoal pits meet the eye in secluded parts, signs of an industry no longer carried on.

There is also a Bincombe as well as Buncombe, the former

in Holford, meaning the head of a combe, and evidently a Keltic word. Five Lords Bench or tump is a round mound above Five Lords Wood, and Bincombe, where five lords of the manor are supposed to have met. Just about here the boundaries of Dodington, Holford, Durborough (the hamlet above mentioned, partly in Holford and partly in Stoke Courey), Over Stowey, and Stringston Hill commons meet. It is just below Little Douseborough. The slopes of Douseborough are partitioned in a curious way. The top or Douseborough Ring is in Stringston parish; below, on the North Holford, lies a strip called Curril Common, and then comes Woodlands Hill or Kilton Common, and further to the east Dodington and Buckingham Plantation. On the south side of Douseborough, come the boundaries of the Stowey Customs, a large tract of heathy hill, 488a. 3r. 22p., which has never been rated, and from which the Stowey parishioners have gathered wood from time immemorial. On the Tithe map these Customs appear as Nos. 551, 555, 556, 561. Part of the Customs is called locally Longsides Customs. At the higher end, and towards the head of Ramscombe, is an old name, Horthorne, *i.e.*, a boundary thorn. At the upper end of Ramscombe is Ramscombe Customs, a portion which the Stowey people say should never have been inclosed. Opposite to Ramscombe Customs, and parted by the stream along which an old boundary wall is distinctly to be seen for a long distance, is Lords Customs. Kilve parish has more "open Commons," which have never been rated, than any other Quantock parish, the total area being 731a. 2r. 2p. The Kilve Hill Woods, which are rated, are 164a. 0r. 0p. In Kilve parish lies Longstone, a well-known boundary between East Quantoxhead and Kilve; Great Hill and Hareknaps (370 acres); Somerton Hill and Somerton Wood. If we can connect Somerton with the Royal Saxon "Firma" at Somerton, in the same way that we can certainly connect Roborough Castle, Kingshill and Priors Down in the Broomfield part of Quan-

toek, then we have a Quantock Place-name of the greatest interest in Kilve parish, especially if we connect it with Swin-age or Swine ridge, linking it with a Royal Porcheria.

It may be noticed that in addition to the Stowey Customs, there is a piece of land called Custom or Newspring, of 29a. Or. Op. (No. 157 in the Holford Tithe Map). But whenever and wherever it occurs, the word is worth noticing. There are some more gruesome names on the Quantocks which may carry a story of their own. There is "Dead Woman's Ditch," a bank that runs across the Over Stowey Customs and in the direction of Jeffrey's Well; in the Combe below there is "Dead Boy," a small hollow running up to the green path that leads to Halsway, lying in Kilve Common. Perhaps one of these names suggested to William Wordsworth, when he lived at Alfoxton, the Ballad of "The Thorn" or "Ruth," who is certainly a Quantock character. In Durborough Common, lying above Dodington, and in Holford parish, was Walford's Gibbet, the subject of an unpublished poem of W. Wordsworth. Not long ago the wooden posts of the grim relic where the murderer, Walford, hung for a year and a day, was ploughed up, and the exact site of the gibbet and cage revealed.

There does not seem to be much indication of Quantock mining at any rate in ancient times. The copper mines at Dodington and at Stowey are well known, but they are of comparative recent date. There are no local phrases or Place-names indicating mines on the Quantocks. The old people would speak of "Moynes," which is, we believe, an old way. Frobisher, the great Elizabethan navigator, writes about "moines." (*See Hakluyt's Frobisher*). The wealth of the Cantok land lay in its acorns, mace for swine, and pasture for sheep, and its timber, both small and great. The "worts," too, have been considered a harvest for the poor man, to be celebrated by the Quantock Revels, from time immemorial up to living memory. The villagers say, "Are you going to 'Wort-hill?'" meaning up on the Quantocks.

From the above notices, and from the evidence of Place-names, we may reconstruct, in some measure, the history of this regional tract of country known as Cantok or the Quantocks. If we take the valley of the Parret as a boundary of Dumnonia, the Quantocks would have lain within this ancient kingdom. Here and there were earth-works and primitive Belgic fortresses, such as we may still trace at such places as Roborough Castle or Stowey Castle, probably utilised by the Saxon conqueror. Far back in the ages it was a deeply-wooded tract, as we infer from the expression, "*famosa silva*," in Centwine's West Monkton Charter. In the days of the Saxon Kings it would appear to have been a Royal Forest. "*Dum Canntok foresta fuit*," is the explanatory note of that compiler of the *Rotuli Hundredorum* already quoted. The hunting of the forest was probably done from Taunton, King Ina's town. In that Charter of privileges granted by King Edward to the Monastery at Taunton, A.D. 904, there was an obligation to provide the King with *pastus unius noctis*, also to entertain the hunting retinue, and to feed the dogs, and to take them on to "*Curig vel Willettun*." This arrangement was an old-standing one with the Monastery, and existed before A.D. 904. To quote the exact words: "*Erat namque antea in illo supra dicto monasterio pastus unius noctis regi et viii canum et unius Canicularis pastus, et pastus novem noctium accipitrariis regis et quicquid rex vellet inde ducere usque ad Curig vel Willettun cum plaustris et equis et si advenae de aliis regionibus advenirent debebant ducatum habere ad aliam regalem villam quae proxima fuisset in illorum via*," etc., etc. This *pastus* was in force, therefore, in King Alfred's day, and we may picture this Quantock hunting and hawking procession setting out from Taunton, sweeping the ridges of the Quantocks, and putting up at Williton, on their way, doubtless, to the next *regalis villa* of the sporting Saxon Kings on Exmoor or at Porlock. The old monks of Taunton, who had to speed the party on their way, no doubt entered into all the minutiae

of the proceedings with the utmost zeal and alacrity, and helped to find good sport. The Place-name "Hart hill," in the Over Stowey Woods on Quantock, also "Yellow Stags," near Halsway, may be far-away reminders of these days. The traditions of hunting were kept up on the Quantocks by Cardinal Beaufort in Henry VIth reign, when he came to Halsway, in Stogumber parish, as we are reminded by the late Rev. F. Warre, who, as the Rector of Bishop's Lydeard, and a member of an ancient Quantock family, which, together with the Pophams, owned to a collateral descent from the Stradlings of Halsway (Sir Edward Stradling married Joan, the daughter of the Cardinal), might be expected to know.¹⁷

Of twenty Quantock parishes, more or less lying upon the Quantock hills or close under them, nine lay in the Royal Hundred of Williton, viz., Nether Stowey, Dodington, Kilton, Kilve, East Quantoxhead, West Quantoxhead, Bicknoller, Stogumber, Crowcombe; four in the Royal Hundred of Cannington, viz., Aisholt, Spaxton, Over Stowey and Stringston; three in the Royal Hundred of Andersfield, viz., Broomfield, Enmore, Goathurst; two in Taunton Dean Hundred, viz., Bagborough and Cothelston. Of the remaining two, Bishop's Lydeard lay in Kingsbury West Hundred, and Holford in Whitley Hundred. It is not, therefore, unreasonable to conclude that a large portion of the *Vetus Dominicum* of the West Saxon Kings and Princes lay within the area of these parishes. The payment of acknowledgments from such places as Roborough, Prior's Down, Kingshill in Broomfield, to the Royal Firma of Somerton, points, surely, to the ancestry of the properties. In the Andersfield Hundred, West Bower, the reputed birth-place of Lady Jane Seymour, was Royal property. Durleigh, close by, was Parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster.¹⁸ Amongst lands and tenements held in Durleigh by John, son of Walter Mychell, 8 Henry VII, is "North

17. Som. Arch. Proceedings, vol. v, p. 12.

18. Somerset Record Society. Somerset Chantries. Vol. 2, p. 242.

Bowre, worth £10, held of the King, as of the Honor of Trowbrugge, parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, by Knight Service, and suit of the Court of the said Duchy held at Durley.” Does not the same fact of the *Vetus Dominium* appear in the statement of Humphrey Blake, who in Charles I’s reign, held Plainsfield or Planesfield “as of the manor of Hampton Court by Knight’s Service?”¹⁹ Or does it not appear even more conspicuously in the descent of the Tything of Week or Wick, partly in Over Stowey and partly in Stoke Courey, held by the Queen as we learn from Kirby’s *Quest*, together with the Hundred of Cannington, “*de dono regis?*” Do not we trace here membra of that lordly *Dominium* shadowed in King Alfred’s Will? From Domesday we know that Harold held Stowey on the east side of the Quantocks, and Capton in Stogumber on the west side. If we look to the West of England rather than to the parts around Winchester and Salisbury for the *nidus* of West Saxon power, there is reason for it, and we may be allowed to give credit to Asser’s statement, “*Occidentalis pars Saxoniae semper Orientali principalior est.*”

We get more light still from the history of the early Saxon Church in West Somerset and in the neighbourhood of the Quantocks. By the endowments of the pious Saxon kings and princes, beginning with Centwine, the Quantock country came under ecclesiastical influences. In the West Monkton Charter, as we have seen, Glastonbury was favoured, and by virtue of the Charter of Aethelwulf in 854, the boundaries of the Manor of Taunton, the possession of the ancient See of Winchester, and one of the greatest sources of its wealth, were greatly enlarged. Gytha, wife of Godwin, gave Crowcombe to the Church of S. Swithin, taken away at the Conquest from the Church and given to Robert, Earl of Morton, half-brother of William the Conqueror, but part of it returning again, later on, it may be noticed, by the gift of Godfrey de Crancumbe to the nuns at Studley in Oxfordshire.

19. Exchequer Bill and Answer, Chas. I, Somerset. No. 169.

There was also the well-known gift of Lydeard to Asser, Bishop of Sherborne, and Bishop's Lydeard has remained with the Church ever since. Athelney was represented on the Quantocks by the little chapel of Adseombe in Over Stowey parish, if we so conclude from the entry in Kirby's *Quest.*²⁰ Perhaps Durborough, where there used to be a chapel and a sprig of the Holy thorn, the latter within living memory, must be regarded as a Quantock possession of Glastonbury, the gift of Elflem (Collinson ii, p. 243), both Durborough and Durborough Common lying within the parish of Holford, and adjoining Dodington on the north-east slopes of these hills.

The Norman kings and nobles added to these Saxon gifts. King John in 1204 endowed the Taunton Priory with part of his Cantok dominium; the lords of Stoke Courcy Castle and the successors of the Falaise family give pasture, woods and privileges to the Church of S. Peter at Over Stowey, and to the monks of the alien Priory of Stoke Courcy.²¹ In 1219 the master and brothers of the Hospital of St. John hold one third of a virgate of land and 300 acres of wood in Over Stowey on the Quantocks.²² Holford Church and Rectory, by the gift of the Norman lords of Stoke (Courcy), the Falaise family, were attached to the alien Priory of Stoke (Courcy), being subsequently devoted to the purposes of Eton College, in whose possession they still remain. Kilton Church and Vicarage formed part of the many "advocationes" of the Bath Priory, with its cell at Dunster. Bicknoller fell largely under the influence of the Dean and Chapter of Wells, the patronage of the Church still lying with them, as a *Capella dependens* upon Stogumber.

It is the Severn sea which after all enhances the charms of the Quantock country, and gives it its deep historical interest. Yonder tawny flood that rushes twice a day up the Parret

20. Somerset Record Society. Vol. 3, p. 17.

21. Som. Arch. Proceedings, vol. xliii, p. 81.

22. Feet of Fines. Hen. III. A.D. 1219.

mouth, and looks in the distance almost like a lake bounded by Brean Down, has carried on its breast the exploring merchant, the adventurous privateer, and the evangelising sailor saint. The æstuarium Uxellæ was known to Phœnician, Roman, Briton, Saxon, Dane and Norman. The Mor Esyllog or Mor Havren is the ancient British name for the Severn sea, Mor Havren, “a nomine puellæ,” as Giraldus Cambrensis tells us. When in a boat in Bridgwater Bay how conspicuous is the geographical landmark of Ynys Witrin or Glaston’s Isle ! that smooth and green mound which lies under heaven with so many holy and hallowing memories. What a central spot it makes in the classic land of Somerset ! and indeed in the whole kingdom of ancient Wessex ! Yonder in the midst of the hurrying flood of *Sabrina amnis* lies Echin, “adjacens Angliæ,” the Steep Holm, upon which Gildas sojourned. Close by is Ronnett or Ronech, the Saxon Bradanreolic,²³ and the Danish Flat Holms, “proximior Walliæ,” whither S. Cadoc went. The very wealth of synonyms tell the story of the flow of nations backwards and forwards, and recal the associations of this ancient region where “Seaward Quantoek stands as Neptune he controlled,” to use Michael Drayton’s words.

One of the handmaids of Archæology is Geography. The broad features of sea, river and moor lying below the Quantoeks suggest the course of History. Yonder, along the tidal Pedridan, the flat-bottomed ships could rest safely and easily on the soft beds of ooze and slime and be careened at low water : yonder at Cannington there rises a round hill which could serve as a fortress, probably the *Cynwit* of the Saxon Chroniclers ; further up the waste of waters (to carry our imagination back), there were refuges, “eyots,” islands, covered with alder wood, and guarded by quaking morass. The key to the land was at the Parrett mouth, and through this shifting refluent portal the way to South Wales, the

23. *Bosworth Smith’s A.S. Dictionary.*

country of the Silures, the Usk (Isca) and Caer-leon, to Monmouth, and the "nobilem Danubiæ sylvam" or the Danicam sylvam of old Giraldus Cambrensis (Itin. Camb. Ch. V), where the Danes hid in Alfred's time. Between the two shores was constant and busy intercourse. It is certainly curious that Hugo de Neville of Stoke Courcy Castle should have asked the King²⁴ in 1225 for six oaks from the Forest of Dene (the Danes wood of Giraldus Cambrensis) for repairing his houses at Stoke Courcy. It shows a port, possibly at Stoverd or Stolford, and quick sea communication between Wales and the Parrett mouth. This port the Danes themselves might have used before the battle of Cynwit.

What more grateful flood than that of Sabrina amnis, open to the pulse of the Atlantic, and still throbbing with busy life! Old Gildas, the lonely anchorite, so the story goes, of the Steep Holms wrote thus, "Britain is enriched by the mouths of two noble rivers, the Thames and the Severn, as it were two arms, by which foreign luxuries were of old imported." With show of reason we might place the Severn sea, the waterway to Ireland and to Armorica, above the river Thames, in the romantic shaping of our annals. Even the realm of Rex Arturus, shadowy elsewhere, seems to have a local habitation and a name along the shores of the Severn sea, whether at Caer-Leon or at Glastonbury. Inland, is there any part of Britain more replete with Saxon life or with a better title to be the real "Vetus Dominicum" of Saxonia than Somerton the erstwhile capital of Somerset, of which the ancient Burgh of Ilchester was a membrum,²⁵ with its Royal appanages stretching out on this side and on that?

The poet Wordsworth has celebrated in his "Ecclesiastical Sonnets," the hill of the proto-martyr, S. Alban.

"Whose flowery platform seems to rise
"By nature decked for holiest sacrifice."

24. Rotuli Cl. Litt. Vol. ii, p. 62.

25. Rotuli Hundred. Vol. ii, p. 128.

But the green mound of Glaston's Isle is full of greater memories than S. Alban's Mount. Should any Cathedral or Abbey Church in our land boast of its ancestry, a Church of Glastonbury can reply with truth, *Vetustior* ! Around this ancient island, British, Saxon and Norman Christianity thrived with one continuous growth, and Glastonbury, for all time, must be the sacred "Delos" of our land and the Mecca of our factions. To use the late Professor Freeman's words, who, more than anyone else, struck the leading notes of our local history, "Here at Glastonbury we can muse, and muse without let or hindrance on the greatest memorials of the great age which made the English kingdom."²⁶

26. Som. Arch. Proceedings, vol. xxvi, p. 39.

An Inventory of Church Plate in Somerset.

Part IV.

BY THE REV. E. H. BATES, M.A., AND THE

REV. F. HANCOCK, M.A., F.S.A.,

Prebendary of Wells.

WITH the continued assistance of Prebendary Hancock (would that I could write continuous), three more Deaneries have been added to the Inventory. They comprise the District of Dunster, thus completing that Deanery, and the complete Deanery of Taunton, which has the sub-division of Wellington. There are sixty-five ancient parishes, and seven modern (including one church in Wellington with no district assigned to it); total, seventy-two.

Out of sixty-four ancient parishes (I have not been able to examine the plate at Stawley), thirty-one retain Elizabethan cups. This high average is only reached by the inclusion of the Dunster district which possesses fourteen of these early cups. In the Taunton Deanery there are far too many parishes which possess nothing earlier than the nineteenth century. It would appear that as in the case of the Frome Deanery, mentioned in *part ii*, the vicinity of a large town has led to the exchange of old things for new, with the usual disastrous results.

Eighteen of these cups were made by I.P. Six were sup-

plied by Ions of Exeter. The local or provincial mark referred to in the Introduction to *part iii*, M.H. in monogram and a S. Andrew's cross, is found on cups at Brompton Ralph and Ruishton. There were four examples in the Crewkerne Deanery (I, II); so that if this mark should not be found in Devonshire, or only in the north-east part of the county, it may fairly be surmised that it is the mark of a silversmith resident at Taunton.

The Inventory for this year has not added a single example of the Taunton mark proper, a tun lying across a T, which is found on a paten at Wootton Courtney, dated 1676, and a few spoons, one of which is in the Taunton Castle Museum. The maker's initials were I.D., and he seems to have been at work from 1673 to 1691, but examples of the mark are few and far between. The Elizabethan cup at Otterford, of the very late date 1599, is by Eston, of Exeter. At Exton and Winsford are cups of the Exeter pattern, with marks not hitherto noted.

There are two seventeenth-century chalices of foreign design and manufacture presented to the churches of St. Andrew and St. James, Taunton. The *Diocesan Kalendar* for 1899 had for frontispiece a beautiful illustration of the Spanish chalice of the same period, belonging to the Cathedral. In *part i* of the Inventory (vol. xliii, ii, 212), I mistakenly entered both chalice and paten as modern. This description only applies to the paten, and should be corrected.

At Selworthy there is a paten of the same period and of foreign origin. At Orchard Portman will be found one of the pieces which follow no regular pattern, and seem peculiar to the Restoration period.

Lastly, I desire to thank all clergy and laymen who have answered my letters of enquiry, or in other and manifold ways helped my work. Why three individuals should have refused to do either one or the other is a problem which, as Lord Dundreary said, "No fellah can understand."

SIXTEENTH CENTURY AFTER THE REFORMATION.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1571 Timberscombe, cup and cover. | Wootton Courtney, cup and cover. |
| 1572 Cutcombe, cup and cover. | 1574 Angersleigh, cup and cover. |
| Withypoole, cup. | Exton, cup and cover. |
| 1573 Combe Florey, cup and cover. | Nynehead, cup and cover. |
| Corfe, cup and cover. | Ruishton, cup and cover. |
| Creech, cup. | Thorne St. Margaret, cup and cover. |
| Culbone, cup and cover. | Winsford, cup and cover. |
| Dulverton, cup and cover. | 1599 Otterford, cup and cover. |
| Dunster, cup and cover. | Undated but of this period. |
| Hawkridge, cup. | Ashbrittle, cup and cover. |
| Kittisford, cup and cover. | Brompton Regis, cup and cover. |
| Langford B., cup and cover. | Lydeard St. Lawrence, cup. |
| Oare, cup and cover. | Porlock, cup and cover. |
| Runnington, cup and cover. | Taunton St. James, cup and cover. |
| Staplegrove, cup and cover. | |
| Stoke St. Gregory, cup. | |
| Stoke Pero, cup and cover. | |
| Thorn Faulcon, cup and cover. | |

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1617 Bishop's Lydeard, cup with cover. | 1653 Brushford, cup. |
| 1624 Minehead, cup. | 1662 Bradford, cup and cover. |
| Wootton Courtney, flagon. | 1674 Minehead, paten. |
| 1630 Taunton St. Mary M., cups with covers. | 1676 Angersleigh, plate. |
| 1633 Lydeard St. Lawrence, paten. | Thorn St. Margaret, cup. |
| Winsford, paten. | 1676 Wootton Courtney, paten. |
| 1635 Brompton Regis, paten. | 1681 Nynehead, flagon. |
| Exton, paten. | Orchard Portman, saucer. |
| 1636 Wilton, cup. | 1683 Ashbrittle, flagon. |
| 1639 Taunton St. Mary M., flagons. | 1686 Bishop's Hull, spoon. |
| Taunton St. Jas., cup with cover. | Kingston, cup. |
| 1640 Pitminster, cup. | 1690 Wellington H. Trinity, plate. |
| 1641 Bagborough, set of vessels. | 1695 Exford, paten. |
| 1646 Orchard Portman, set of vessels. | 1699 Bishop's Hull, paten and flagon. |
| | Taunton St. Mary M., alms dish. |
| | ? Selworthy, cup (c. 1610). |

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1704 Minehead, flagon. | Sampford Arund., paten. |
| 1705 Kittisford, flagon. | Staplegrove, paten. |
| 1706 Sampford Arund., cup and cover. | 1725 Hawkridge, paten. |
| 1711 Dunster, paten. | Pitminster, paten. |
| 1712 Cheddon Fitzpaine, cup and paten. | Withypoole, paten. |
| Norton Fitzwarren, paten and flagon. | 1726 Ashbrittle, paten. |
| 1716 Kingston, flagon. | Combe Florey, service. |
| West Monkton, service. | 1727 Brushford, flagon. |
| 1717 Ashbrittle, saucer. | Combe Florey, paten. |
| 1721 Kingston, paten. | Porlock, dish. |
| 1721 Minehead, cup and paten. | 1728 Pitminster, flagon. |
| Taunton St. James, plate. | 1729 Staplegrove, paten and flagon. |
| 1723 Halse, service. | 1731 Nynehead, salver. |
| | Trull, flagon. |
| | 1734 Nynehead, paten. |

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY—*continued.*

Stoke St. Gregory, salver.	Pitminster, plate.
1737 Ash Prior's, cup.	1768 Corfe, plate.
Taunton St. Jas., plate.	1771 Exton, flagon.
1739 Kingston, plate	1773 Taunton St. Mary M., 2 salvers.
1740 Norton Fitzw., cup and cover.	1775 Cutcombe, flagon.
1753 Bishop's Lydiard, cup and paten.	1778 West Bagborough, dish.
1760 Selworthy, flagon.	1780 West Bagborough, dish.
1762 Creech St. Mich., salver.	1782 Oake, cup.
1763 Wellington St. John's, service.	1785 Milverton, 2 cups.
1767 Brompton Regis, alms dish.	1791 Creech St. Mich., salver.
Lydeard St. Lawrence, flagon.	1795 Ruishton, salver.

FOREIGN MANUFACTURE.

Selworthy, paten.	Taunton St. Jas., chalice.
Taunton St. Andr., chalice.	

ARMORIALS.

Anderton, Stoke St. Gregory.	Portman, Orchard P., Taunton St. Mary M.
Arundel, Selworthy.	Proctor, Wellington, H. Trin. Ch.
Brune, Bishop's Hull.	Prowse, Combe Florey, Norton Fitz-warren.
Cheeke, Ashbrittle.	Sanford, Nynehead.
Clarke, Langford B., Nynehead.	Scott, Trull.
Cridland, Staplegrove.	Smith, Trull.
Farewell, Bishop's Hull.	Speke, Stoke St. Gregory.
Fowel, Bishop's Hull.	Taunton Town, St. Mary M.
Francis, Combe Florey.	Treice, Selworthy.
Gatty, Trull.	Vanzandt, Bishop's Hull.
Hussey, Exton.	Watts, Langford Budville.
Jepp, Langford Budville.	Unidentified.
Kellet, West Bagborough.	Bishop's Hull, shield.
Knightly, Nynehead.	Brompton Regis, crest.
Moore, Ashbrittle.	Orchard Portman, crest.
Musgrave, Halse, W. Monkton.	Wellington H. Trinity, shield.
Norris, Brushford, Exton.	

DUNSTER DEANERY.

DUNSTER DISTRICT.

BROMPTON REGIS.—Though not dated the cup and cover are of the Elizabethan period, and are kept in a curious old coffer covered with stamped leather. The cup is 6½ in. high, and weighs 10¼ oz. av. The bowl is bell-shaped; it has a narrow band of cross hatching below the lip, and lower down a band of the customary ornamentation. On the foot is

another band, and another of lozenges enclosing dots. Marks: (1), a circle enclosing a St. Andrew's cross, with a pellet in each spandrel; (2), a circle containing the letters M H in a monogram. (For this mark see introduction). It is found on cups dated 1574, and is no doubt of that period. The cover is of the usual pattern, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diam., weight $2\frac{3}{4}$ oz. av. Round the brim is a band of ornament, and on the button a Tudor rose.

There is also a paten on a foot $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. across. There are no marks visible. On the brim: 'For the parish of Kingsbrimpton in Devon. Wardens: Antony Webber and John Greenslade, Anno 1635.' The geographical mistake in the above inscription is curious. An alms dish $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. across on three feet. It has a shell-decorated border, and a deep band of foliage round the plate. In the centre is a crest: A peacock in its pride. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1767; the initials E.C. in plain punch—Ebenezer Coker.

A modern plated flagon, inscribed: 'Kings Brompton Church, 1877.' A fine pewter flagon 15in. high, with double bowed handle. It is inscribed: 'Jno. Joyce and Edwd. Wilson, Churchwardens of Kings Brumpton, 1730.'

BRUSHFORD.—A plain cup of the Commonwealth period. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, quite plain; the bowl is of a goblet shape; the stem is long and moulded; the foot has a moulded edge. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1653; the maker's mark is partly obliterated; it is probably R.N., a mark found at Plymouth in 1660.

The paten is $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diam., of the ordinary pattern on a foot. The only mark is a square punch enclosing a small object resembling a staple with pellets on the points; this is struck three times. Patens with these irregular marks are not uncommon in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

There is a handsome flagon, tankard pattern, 12 inches high. It has a bowed handle with elaborate thumbpiece. Marks: 2 offic.; Exeter modern; date-letter for 1727;

maker's mark, the initials J.E. beneath an heraldic label—John Elston, jun. On the flagon is a shield bearing: Arg. a cross flory sa. within 12 billets gu. Crest: a demi-stag arg. attired sa. pierced through the body by an arrow of the last headed and feathered of the first. Inscription: 'Ex dono Johannis Norris, Rectr. in usum ecclesiæ de.' The donor succeeded his father in 1708, and was buried 14th July, 1746 (note by C. St. B. Sydenham, rector).

A small dish of plated metal.

CULBONE.—Another cup and cover by I.P., and exactly the same as his ordinary pattern—2 bands of foliage, and hyphen decoration on knop and foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; I.P. The cover has a band of foliage ornament round the brim, and on the button '1573.' A plain pewter dish.

CUTCOMBE.—A cup and cover by I.P. The cup is 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high. The shape of the bowl is that of an inverted truncated cone, encircled with two bands of foliage, another band being engraved on the foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1572; maker's mark, I.P. The cover is of the usual pattern with the same marks.

The silver flagon is a very massive piece of plate, 13in. high; and the foot is 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1775; maker's mark, I.M., in shaped shield. The flagon is inscribed: J.A.E., in floriated capitals.

There is also an imitation of the cup described above in electro-plate; and a plated paten, inscribed: 'Cutcombe Church, given by the Vicar 1833.'

DULVERTON.—There is here another cup and cover by I.P. The cup is 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, and is of the same shape and ornamentation as the one at Cutcombe. The knop has a band of hyphens. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; I.P. On the button of the cover is the date '1573.'

The second cup is inscribed: 'Parish of Dulverton 1833.' The date-letter is for 1831. The paten was purchased at the same time and bears the same inscription.

The Dulverton Church plate was stolen at this date, and the cup and paten were bought to replace them. Sometime afterwards, by a lucky accident, the old cup and cover were recovered at Exeter. The modern flagon was also purchased at the same time as the cup and paten.

DUNSTER.—The parish still preserves its Elizabethan cup and cover, though now relegated to the Mission Chapel at Alcombe. It is 7½in. high; and possesses all the characteristics of the work of I.P.: the bands of foliage divided at four points round the bowl; hyphen belt on knop and foot, and egg and dart moulding on foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; I.P. The cover is of the usual pattern; and has 1573 on the button.

A large paten on foot, 10¼in. across; rim being boldly splayed and moulded. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterl.; date-letter for 1711; maker's mark, G.A., with three pellets and crown above; within circle—William Gamble. The paten is inscribed: 'James Wilkins, sen., Henry Slocombe, churchwardens 1714.'

There is also a handsome modern set, consisting of a chalice, paten, and flagon, silver-gilt, of the present reign.

A pewter plate, inscribed: 'F. Bradley, T. Staddon, churchwardens 1713.'

Though not exactly coming under the head of church plate, one may be allowed to note a brass chandelier of fifteen lights hanging in the church inscribed: 'Gaven by the late Jone Brewer ten pounds twowards this Branch. John Hossom, Benj. Escott, Churchwardens, 1740.'

EXFORD.—The cup and cover are of the plain type which came in after the Restoration. The cup is 7½in. high, with bell-shaped bowl devoid of decoration. The stem has a rudimentary annulated knop; the foot is plainly moulded. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1695; maker's mark, H. S., in monogram. The cover matches the cup, and has the same marks.

There are also some electro-plated vessels.

EXMOOR.—This Parish was formed in 1854, and the patens and flagon are of that date. The cup is rather older, and bears the Irish Hall marks, the date-letter for 1814, and the mark of John le Bas, a Dublin goldsmith of that period. The whole service was presented by Sir F. Knight.

EXTON.—The Elizabethan cup and cover are by an unknown maker, who followed the Exeter pattern. The cup is $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, and weighs $11\frac{3}{4}$ oz. av. It has a concave lip, round which runs a double-hatched band, divided in four places. The bowl is of the truncated cone shape, with a single band of conventional foliage. The foot has two bands of the egg-and-dart design. The only mark is that of the maker's, R.I., within dotted circle. The cover is of the usual pattern. On the button 'Exton 1574,' surrounding a Tudor rose. The single mark is the same as that on the cup.

There is also a plain paten, platter shape, 5 in. in diameter. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1635; maker's mark, I.M. A large flagon, $13\frac{3}{4}$ in. high; marked weight, 47 oz. Marks: 2 offic.; maker's mark, A.F. within shaped shield; date-letter, 1771. Inscribed: 'The gift of Ann Norris, daughter of the late Mr. William Norris and Ann his wife to the Church of Exton.' Within mantling a shield bearing: Sa, a cross flory arg. betw. 12 billets gu, imp., ermine 3 bars gu. Crest: A demi-stag pierced with an arrow. William Norris, apparently a relation of John Norris, the donor of the flagon at Brushford, was rector of Exton 1713—26^d Apr. 1764, when he died aged 89 years. Anne his wife died 5^d Aug. 1717 aged 27. (M.I. given in *Collinson* III, 527). Her arms are those of the family of Hussey.

HAWKRIDGE.—An Elizabeth cup is preserved here, unfortunately without its cover. It is 6 in. high, and is of the usual shape and design of I.P.'s work. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; I.P.

The paten is $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diam., of a plain platter design, with a moulded rim. In centre is an inscription: 'Eccles. de Hawk-

ridge 1726.' Marks : 2 offic. ; Exeter modern ; date-letter for 1725 ; maker's mark, P.E. in oval—Philip Elston.

LUCCOMBE.—The plate here is all modern. It consists of a cup and two patens of the year 1843 ; and two silver-gilt and glass cruets with the date-letters for 1816 and 1885 respectively.

MINEHEAD.—The older of the two cups is $9\frac{1}{8}$ in. high and silver-gilt. The bowl is very deep in proportion to its diameter ; but otherwise it resembles the plain Jacobean cups, being devoid of any ornamentation. It is inscribed : 'James Downe and John Bond, Churchwardens, Parish of Mynehead 1624.' Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1624 ; maker's mark, an F. or S. within a wreath. The second cup is 11in. high, and weighs 30oz. This length is principally stem, which is decorated with divers mouldings and knops ; the bowl is bell-shaped $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter ; the foot is broad and flat. It is inscribed : 'F. Whitworth Esq. 1731.' The donor also gave the second paten ; it is platter-shaped with a wide brim ornamented with a band of foliage. Both cup and paten are of foreign origin and silver-gilt.

The older paten is 7in. in diameter, and weighs 8oz. av. A reeded band runs round the edge. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1674 ; maker's mark, the initials R.D. It is inscribed : 'This was given for the use of the Church of Mynehead by Thomas Hensley Gent : Anno : Dom : 1674.'

The flagon is of the tankard pattern ; 11in. high ; weight, 39oz. av. ; with bowed handle and moulded base. Inscribed : 'Peter Godwin and James Savounit Churchwardens 1705.' Marks : 2 offic., Brit. sterl. ; date-letter for 1705 ; maker's mark, L.O. in shield, with a key above. The mark of Nath. Lock entr. 1698.

OARE.—A small Elizabethan cup and cover by I.P. The cup is $5\frac{5}{8}$ in. high ; the bowl has the usual two bands of ornamentation ; the knop and the foot have bands of hyphens. The cover has a band of foliage round the button enclosing

the date '1573.' Marks (obliterated on cover) : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1573 ; maker's mark, I.P.

A modern paten is 4½in. across, platter-shaped with reeded brim, on foot. In the centre is the Sacred Monogram within a Glory. Marks : 3 offic. ; date-letter for 1802 ; maker's mark, A.F. It is inscribed : 'The gift of John Oliver M.A. Rector and Patron of the Church of Ore.' The donor purchased the advowson of Nicholas Snow about 1789, the year after he became rector. He was succeeded by John Blackmore, grandfather of the late novelist. The almsdish, 6in. in diam., with reeded edge, is inscribed : 'The joint gift of John Oliver Rector and Patron and W. Snow and J. Snow Gents : of the Parish of Ore 1814.' Marks : 3 offic. ; date-letter for 1813.

The flagon is 7in. high, of a plain upright pattern narrowing towards the top. It has a pierced thumbpiece and bowed handle. Marks : 3 offic. ; date-letter for 1802 ; maker's mark, A.P.

PORLOCK.—In the absence of any marks it is not easy to decide upon the exact age of the cup. It is 8¼in. high, and weighs 14oz. av. The bowl is 4½in. across, bell-shaped, without decoration or inscription. The knop on the stem is decorated with a band of cable pattern, while the foot has the egg-and-dart ornament. The cover is also devoid of marks. On the button is the Sacred Monogram. It is probable that the stem and foot belong to the original Elizabethan cup, while the bowl having been damaged has been replaced.

A plain dish, 6½in. across ; weight, 8¼oz. av. On the under-side : 'Porlock 1730.' Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1727 ; maker's mark partly worn away : a set of four initials, only R.T. visible, in four-lobed punch.

A paten and two silver-mounted cruets of modern make.

SELWORTHY.—The cup is unfortunately without its cover. It is 8½in. high, and weighs 13½oz. av. The bowl is decorated with a band of flowers and fruit within a double fillet ; the

knop has a band of cable ornament, and the foot is encircled with the egg-and-dart moulding round edge. Marks: old Exeter mark; 'I I' within three pellets. These two marks are struck twice. There are cups with similar variations on the orthodox pattern at Norton-s.-Hamdon 1601, Ilton 1610, Rimpton 1637; and the Selworthy cup is probably of the same period.

The paten is 9½in. across, and weighs 10¼oz. av. There is a band of arabesques in the centre of the platter, and outside this a band of conventional foliage in four panels; round the edge there is a fillet moulding. There are three marks: (1) lion ramp. crowned; (2), A crowned; (3), bunch of grapes. The late Sir W. Franks considered the paten to be a piece of Dutch domestic plate of the early part of the seventeenth century.

The flagon is 12in. high, of the jug pattern with cover and lip; the bowed handle has the leaf ornamentation. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1760; maker's mark, W.C. Inscription on under side of flagon: 'Ex dono Johann: Dom: Arundell Anno Domini 1761. In Usu Ecclesiæ Selworthyensis.' On the bowl is a shield bearing quarterly; 1 and 4, Sa, 6 martlets close 3, 2, 1 arg. (Arundell); 2 and 3, Sa. 3 chevronels arg. (Trerice). Supporters: 2 panthers or spotted ramp. regardant incensed. Above the shield is a baron's coronet. The third and last Lord Arundel died childless in 1768, when the great estate of Trerice, which included the manors of Luccombe and Selworthy, passed to the grandfather of the present Sir C. T. D. Acland, Bart.; *vide* "History of Selworthy," by the present writer, p. 204 *seq.*

STOKE PERO.—The plate, as everything else in Stoke Pero, is on a diminutive scale. The cup is only 4½in. high, and weighs 6¼oz. av. Like all I.P.'s work, it has two bands of conventional ornament round bowl; the stem however has no knop; the foot is decorated with the hyphen design. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P.

This cup is of much beauty and in very good condition. The cover weighs $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. av., and is $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diameter. It has a band of hyphen decoration, and on the button '1574.'

TIMBERSCOMBE.—The cup is $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. high; the bowl is of the inverted truncated cone shape, decorated with one band of the customary Elizabethan ornament. The knop and stem are without ornamentation of any kind. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1571; maker's mark almost obliterated. This is unfortunate, as the date is rather earlier than the period when the marks most generally known in the county appear. The cover has a band of two fillets round the rim; on the button is the date 1571. Marks same as on cup, and the maker's mark is also worn down.

There is also a plated paten, inscribed: 'D. D., I. H. Croft, Vicar 1875'; a modern glass-and-silver-mounted cruet.

Of pewter: an old almsdish, inscribed: 'I. W. + I. S. + C.,' perhaps the initials of John Webb and John Spurrier or John Siderfin, who were ratepayers and churchwardens at the end of the seventeenth century; also a flagon 9 inches high, with the same initials as the almsdish.

WINSFORD.—The cup with cover appears to be one of a class of which several have been noted in other parts of the Archdeaconry. They are evidently designed after the Exeter pattern, the two most noticeable features being the concave lip and the thin knop; at the same time they do not bear the Exeter Hall mark, nor, it is to be noticed, the mark supposed to indicate a Taunton mint or guild. The cup is $7\frac{7}{10}$ in. high; and has the weight 14oz. 10dwt. marked under the foot. This weight includes the cover. The bowl has one band of foliage enclosed between cross-hatched fillets, interlaced at three points, further ornamented by upright sprays of engraved design. The bowl has a very concave lip.¹

1. After personal examination, I think the lip is a renovation; this would account for the absence of any marks, as the lip is the usual place for them.
—E. H. B.

The foot has the egg-and-dart ornament. The cover is of the usual shape. On the button is a Tudor rose, surrounded by 'Wynsford 1574.' The only mark on the cover is very small and obscure, but it seems to be the letter H within a double circle, the inner one being either pellets or cable pattern.

The second paten is 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. across, weight 19oz. It has a deep rim; and in the centre of the dish is a circle with floriated border. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1633; maker's mark, I.M. above a pig passant, found on other plate in the diocese. On the under side in dotted letters, 'The gniſte of Thomsine Widlake bought by Roger Widlake 1633.'

WITHYPOOLE.—A little cup by I.P. It is 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high; the bowl is bell-shaped and decorated with the two customary bands. The knop is simply moulded; the foot has a band of hyphens within fillets. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1572; I.P.

The paten is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, on a foot with moulded rim. In the centre: 'Eccles. de Withypoole, 1726.' Marks: 2 offic.; Exeter modern; date-letter for 1725; the mark of Philip Elston.

A flagon of Sheffield plate.

WOOTTON COURTNEY.—The cup and cover are by I.P., and so like his other work as not to require any detailed account. The cup is 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, and weighs 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. av. On the button of the cover is the date 1573. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P.

A paten 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. across, weight 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. It is of the usual pattern, on a foot; the only ornamentation consists of three incised lines on the brim. It bears the inscription: 'Ex dono Christianæ Batt de Wotton Courteney 1676.' There are two marks: the maker's initials, T.D. above a fleur-de-lys in shaped punch; the second, within a circle a barrel or tun lying across a T. This second mark is generally taken as a rebus on the name of Taunton, which may very probably have

been the maker's town. At present this is the only instance of the mark being found within the county of Somerset. (See Introduction).

The flagon is 12in. high, and weighs 104oz. av. It is of the upright tankard pattern with broad foot, and boldly bowed handle. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1624; maker's mark, A.K. It is inscribed: 'Wotton Courtenay donum Georgii Churchey.' This is a particularly fine piece of early Jacobean plate, and the whole collection is in splendid condition.

TAUNTON DEANERY.

TAUNTON DISTRICT.

ANGERSLEIGH.—Here is a good cup with cover, silver-gilt, by Ions of Exeter. The cup stands 6½in. high; it has the distinctive Exeter lip; a band of ornamentation round bowl; belts of egg-and-dart design on stem and foot. The cover is of the usual pattern with a band of ornament round the brim; on the button '1574,' enclosed within sprigs of foliage surrounded by a belt of hatched lines.

A large plate 9½in. across, with Sacred Monogram in centre, engraved in eighteenth century style. Marks: 2 offic.; maker's mark, I.S. combined in a monogram in oval punch, found in 1675; date-letter much worn, probably that for 1676. A smaller plate, Victorian era. Inscribed: 'The gift of Mary Napier Stuart, widow, Christmas 1862.'

BISHOP'S HULL.—The cups, two in number, parcel-gilt, are of the early Victorian pattern, with the date-letter for 1844.

The flagon is of the plain tankard pattern with flat-topped lid, 9½in. high. Marks: 2 offic., Brit. sterling; date-letter for 1699; maker's mark, Ti—Robert Timbrell. On the drum of the flagon is a lozenge bearing: A cross moline (Brume); imp., a chevron betw. three escallops (Farewell). Inscription:

‘*Ex dono Mariæ Brune viduæ.*’ A paten, on foot, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across, with the same marks as the flagon. In the centre is a lozenge bearing: a chevron and in chief 3 mullets (Fowel); imp., a cross moline (Brune). Inscription: ‘*Ex dono Bridgettæ Fowell viduæ.*’ A deep plate, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter, with the same arms and inscription as on the paten, but with the date-letter for 1844. This is probably an exchange for some older piece. On a tablet in the church is this inscription: ‘To the pious memory of Mrs. Mary Brune, daughter of Sir George Farewel, of Bishop’s Hull in the county of Somerset knt., relict of Charles Brune, of Athelhampstone in the county of Dorset, esq.; mother of Mrs. Bridget Fowel her daughter and only child, who in testimony of her inviolable duty, and affection to her most tender and indulgent parent, hath erected and dedicated this marble. She was a person of excellent endowments both of body and mind; but those could not exempt her from the common fate; for she departed this life the first of April, anno ætatis suæ 80, et Domini 1697.’

There is another plate of the same design and age as that last described, inscribed: ‘*Ex dono Hannæ Vanzandt viduæ.*’ On a lozenge: A tau between, a roundle in chief and base, on the dexter a mullet, on the sinister a lion ramp. supporting the tau; imp., a chevron between three roses.

A spoon 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long with circular bowl and flat handle, which at the end is divided by two clefts into three points, the middle one being slightly turned up. The only mark is a fleur-de-lys surmounted by a cross within an oval punch, struck thrice. This is a well-known mark in the middle of the seventeenth century, though its place of origin has not yet been found. The particular pattern was in fashion from the Restoration to the end of Queen Anne’s reign. On the back of the bowl are dotted in the initials A P. 1686. S S.; the second S partially obliterating an I. Over the doorway of an old house in the village is a stone bearing the initials A.I.;
1666

but the Rev. R. C. W. Raban vicar of the parish, who has kindly searched the registers, has not been able to find any satisfactory concatenation of names agreeing with the set of initials. They are probably some members of the family of Perrin of Thorn Falcon, resident here during the period covered by the dates. S.S. is a puzzler, as it can hardly mean silver spoon !

CHEDDON FITZPAINE.—Although the marks on the cup have been obliterated, the pattern indicates the early part of the eighteenth century, so it is probably coeval with the paten, 1712. The cup is 9in. high ; plain bowl with Sacred Monogram within rayed circle, rudimentary knop, and moulded foot. The paten on foot is 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across, quite plain. Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterling ; date-letter for 1712 ; maker's mark partly worn away. It is inscribed : 'Ex dono Fra: Warre Hujus Ecclesie Rectoris Anno 1712.' He was presented to the living in 1706. A plate with the date-letter for 1843 ; inscribed : 'Ex dono Fra. Warre Hujus Ecclesie Rectoris Anno 1843.' This second F.W. was appointed in 1800 and was succeeded in 1854 by the Rev. S. H. Unwin, who survived until 1898 ; the two incumbencies nearly covering the century. A silver flagon with the date-letter for 1853.

CORFE.—An Elizabethan cup and cover by I.P., of his usual design. The cup is 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. high ; on the button of the cover '1574.' Marks, same on both pieces : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1573 ; I.P. A plain plate 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. across ; weight, 8oz. 17dwt. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1768 ; maker's mark, W.I. in oblong punch. A silver flagon of modern ecclesiastical pattern.

CREECH ST. MICHAEL.—Another Elizabethan cup by I.P. without its cover. It is 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high. Round the bowl are two bands of running ornament ; and bands of lozenges alternating with dots, hyphens, and egg-and-dart design are worked on the other portions. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1573 ; I.P.

A plain salver or dish 7in. across. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1762 ; maker's mark partly worn away, 2 initials R and another in plain oblong. Another smaller salver 5½in. across, with band of ornamentation round the brim. Marks : 3 offic. ; and date-letter for 1791.

KINGSTON.—A large and clumsy cup, with the date-letter obliterated, but most probably of the latter part of the seventeenth century. It stands 7½in. high ; and is quite plain. Marks : 2 offic. ; maker's mark, T.T. under a crescent in plain shield ; this is rather worn and is perhaps really the same as the mark on the cup at Low Ham, dated 1664, which has the initials T.R. under a crescent in a plain shield. The two cups are identical in pattern. The paten is 7¼in. across, on foot. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1721 ; maker's mark, I.C. in heart-shaped shield—Joseph Clare. It is inscribed : 'Ex dono Margaret Bampfylde. The donor was the daughter and eventually sole heiress of Sir Francis Warre of Hestercombe Bart., and husband of John Bampfylde M.P., ob. 1750. A plate with boss in centre engraved with the Sacred Monogram. Inscribed : 'Kingston 1738.' Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1739 ; maker's mark worn away. A large flagon, 11¾in. to top of domed lid, tankard pattern with widely bowed handle and spreading foot. Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterling ; date-letter for 1716 ; maker's mark L O with key above—Nathaniel Lock, but instead of a fleur-de-lys below the letters, in this mark there is only a small pellet or dot. A large pewter flagon.

NORTH CURRY.—The plate here is all modern. It consists of two cups, two plates, and a flagon of an ordinary pattern. Inscribed : 'Presented by Mrs. Mary Scott of Morden to the parish of North Curry 1831.' They bear the Sheffield date-letter for 1830. There are also two pewter flagons.

NORTON FITZWARREN.—The cup and cover, silver-gilt, are of the early Georgian period. The cup is 8½in. high, with a deep bowl, tall slender stem encircled by annular knop, and

moulded foot. The small cover has a button with a very short stem. Marks (same on both): 2 offic.; date-letter for 1740; maker's mark, R.P. in script letters within shaped punch. Rather older is a paten also silver-gilt, 7½in. across, quite plain. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterling; date-letter for 1712; maker's mark, C O in shield with pellets above and below—Robert Cooper ent. 1697. In the centre of the paten within mantling is a shield bearing: Three lions ramp. two and one. Underneath: 'James Prowse Esqr. Anno Dom. 1712.' A large flagon, tankard pattern, silver-gilt, 9¾in. high to lip; diam. of foot 7¾in. Same marks and inscription as on the paten.

A silver salver on three feet with ornamented edge, bearing the date-letter for 1810. There is also a cup apparently intended originally for domestic use with the date-letter for 1827, bearing the inscription: 'The humble but cordial gift of C. Corfield to the Church of Norton Fitzwarren April 1828.'

ORCHARD PORTMAN.—There is here a large cup with trumpet-shaped stem, of the pattern usually found at the latter part of the seventeenth century. It is perfectly plain, 7½in. high. Marks: 2 offic.: date-letter for 1646; maker's mark, the initials W.T. below two pellets in plain punch. On the bowl within a wreath are the Portman arms, a fleur-de-lys. The cover is quite plain without flange; it has the same marks as the cup, and on the broad button the arms of Portman. A large flagon of the tankard pattern, with the same marks, except the maker's, which is not easy to make out; it resembles a six-pointed star with pellets on the three lower rays. There is also a curious little shallow saucer 4¾in. across, set on a stem formed of three silver wires twisted to form stem and foot. The only mark is I C above a pellet in shaped shield. There is no mark exactly like this in *Cripps*, the nearest approach being a shaped shield bearing the same initials above a mullet noted in 1681, which is a very likely

period for such a piece. Dotted in on the saucer is a crest, On a wreath a hand holding a bunch of flowers.

OTTERFORD.—The Elizabethan cup with cover preserved here is of later date than is usual in this diocese. The cup is 5½in. high; the bowl is of the ordinary London shape, with a single band of continuous foliage within enclosing fillets engraved with a wavy line; there is no break in the enclosing lines. The rest of the cup is very plain, a small band of hatching round foot excepted. Marks: Exeter ancient; maker's marks, two punches: the first enclosing a C; the second ETOON, this is badly struck and is probably ESTON, a mark found in 1581. The shape of the cover is peculiar, and approximates to the shallow covers of the next century. The central portion is almost flat with a band of hyphens; it is enclosed by a plain brim, and underneath is a small flange. On the button is the date 1599 surrounded by foliage. The mark is apparently the same as on the cup.

There is a small flagon of mediæval Victorian design; and a pewter bowl in the font.

PITMINSTER.—The cup is a very handsome specimen of the Caroline period with Elizabethan ornamentation. It is 7½in. high, with ornamentation round bowl and foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1640; maker's mark, in plain punch, I G and H N. The bowl is inscribed: E.E., C.S., wardens 1652.

A large paten on foot, 8in. across. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1725; maker's mark, I C over pellet in heart-shaped punch—Joseph Clare. Inscribed: 'Wm. Buncombe, R. Macke, 1725.' A flagon, tankard pattern, with domed lid 8¾in. high to lip. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1728; maker's mark, R.B.—Richard Bayley. Inscribed: 'James Scadding, William Webber, Churchwardens 1728.' A small dish quite plain 4½in. across. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1767; maker's mark, I M separated by a mullet—Jacob Marsh. This is a typical collection of the plate of the last century.

RUISHTON.—This parish possesses an Elizabethan cup and cover by the hitherto unknown maker, whose mark was noticed in the introduction to *part iii* (*Proc.* 45, ii). The cup is $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. high; the bowl is V shaped; under the lip are two fillets enclosing a convex-shaped band of hyphen ornament; below this in the usual place is another band of continuous foliage within hatched fillets. Above and below stem are bands of upright strokes; the knop is plain with projecting rib; round the foot are bands of foliage and egg-and-dart ornament. Marks: (1), M H combined in a monogram; (2), within a circle a St. Andrew's cross, with a pellet in each spandrel. This pair of marks is struck twice, first on the lip, and secondly under the foot.

The cover is of the usual shape with one band of leaf ornament; on the button is the date 1574. The marks, though no doubt the same as on the cup, are almost worn away.

A salver on three feet, 7 in. in diameter, bearing on the upper side the initials S.B., I.K., and on the underside R.P. 1802. Marks: 3 offic.; and date-letter for 1795. A flagon and salver of plated metal.

STAPLEGROVE.—The Elizabethan cup with cover is by I.P. and resembles his other work. The cup is $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. high. The bowl is deep in proportion to its diameter; it is ornamented with two bands of engraved design, also found on the foot and cover; on the knop is the hyphen ornament. Marks (same on both pieces): Two offic.; date-letter for 1573; I.P. The cover is of the ordinary pattern; on the button '1574.'

A plain paten, on foot, $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter; engraved 'Staple-grove 1723.' Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1723; maker's mark, I.C. in heart-shaped punch—Joseph Clare.

A larger paten, diam. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1729; maker's mark, R.B. in plain oblong punch. Dedictory inscription: 'Ex dono Saræ Cridland vid. in perpetuum Usus Mensæ Sacræ de Staplegrove Anno Dom. 1728.' Within this surrounded by flourishes is a shield bearing:

erm., on a chief 3 cinquefoils. Crest: dragon's head issuant out of a tower. The same donor presented a tall flagon of the tankard pattern, 9½in. to lip; domed lid and bowed handle. Same marks, dedicatory inscription, and heraldry as on paten.

STOKE ST. GREGORY.—The Elizabethan cup is a good specimen of I.P.'s handiwork. It is parcel-gilt, and 8in. high; the bowl is deep with two bands of ornament; the knop has hyphens, and the foot the egg-and-dart decoration; these portions and the extremities of the stem are gilt. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; I.P. The cover has disappeared.

There is also a nice little salver with gadrooned rim, on three feet, 6in. across. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1734; maker's mark, I.C. in plain oblong punch. Its weight is 6oz. 19dwt. The salver is inscribed: Stoke Saint Gregory 1804. W. B., W. S., churchwardens (William Brewer, William Sawtell). In the centre of the salver is a shield bearing: A two-headed eagle, a mullet in chief for difference (Speke); imp., two single fetter-locks in chief, and a double one in base (Anderton).

George Speke, of Whitelackington, married Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Pye, and had a numerous family. The sixth son, William, was of Shepton Beauchamp, and by Margaret Bond had issue George, of Curry Rivel. He married Jennings, daughter of James Anderton, and died c. 1774. The lines denoting the "barry" of the Speke arms seem to have been worn down. The mullet, the difference for a third son, may have been borne by William after the untimely death of three elder brothers. [For this identification I am indebted to F. Were, Esq., of Gratwicke Hall, Barrow Gurney].

A cup, paten, salver, and flagon, of plated metal; 'presented by Mrs. Sarah Gould of Moredon House North Curry 1844.'

A large pewter tankard, somewhat the worse for wear.

STOKE ST. MARY.—The plate here is all modern. It consists of a chalice and paten of mediæval design, supplied in 1872.

A few years ago the writer was shown a paten of the usual design with the date-letter for 1726, bearing the inscription : ‘This belongs to the Parish Church of Stoke St. Mary, 1737. Wm. Burrige, Robert Philpott, churchwardens.’ As there is no other Stoke St. Mary recorded in England in Crockford, and in 1791 Stoke House belonged to William Doble Burrige, this piece is no doubt part of the old plate, not valued so much by its late as by its new owner, at present £7 10s.

TAUNTON ST. MARY MAGDALENE.—The communion plate of this parish is, it must be confessed, more remarkable for quantity than beauty.

A large silver-gilt cup with cover. The cup is $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, and weighs 20oz. 15dwt. The bowl is quite plain, straight-sided; the stem trumpet-shaped with a hollow collar or flange close up under the bowl; the foot is slightly moulded. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1639; maker’s mark, I.V. with pellet below in shaped shield. It is inscribed: ‘Deo et ecclesiae sacrum. Robertus Hill Londinensis olim hujus parochiae alumnus, dedit hanc calicem, pie memoriae ergo. October 4o 1630. Burgus et villa de Taunton.’ Also the arms of the town, a castle on a shield.

The cover is of the ordinary pattern; on the button within a rayed circle is the Sacred Monogram. Weight, 8oz. 10dwt. Same marks as on cup.

There is a fellow cup with cover; the weight of the cup being 20oz. 10dwt.; and of the cover 9oz. The inscription, etc., are repeated, but the date is given as 25^d Oct. 1639. The donor, Robert Hill, of Hollyland, Taunton, with his cousin, William Hill of Poundisford, signed the family pedigree in the Heralds’ Visitation of 1623. The reason for two different dates is not very apparent.

A large flat-topped flagon, 13in. high; diameter of foot, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 77oz. 1dwt. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1639; maker’s mark, D.W. with star below in heart-shaped shield. Under the foot is a fleur-de-lys between the initials G.P., and

an inscription: 'November the 20th 1639. The gifte of Mrs Grace Portman to the parrish of Taunton Magdalen, to be used at the Communion for ever.' The donor was the daughter of Sir John Portman of Orchard Portman.

Two silver-gilt flagons of the jug-pattern; weight, 43oz. 5dwt., and 44oz. 10dwt., otherwise exactly alike, and very plain. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1639; maker's mark, T F, combined in a monogram; this is found continuously from 1609. Each flagon is inscribed: 'Ecclesiæ parochiali Stæ Mariæ Magdalensæ de Taunton, ibi natus, educatus Guil Smyth, S.T.P. Coll. Wadhani Oxon. nuper Guardianus, in sacros ejus usus donavit 1639.' William Smyth was warden of Wadham College from 1617 to 1635; afterwards rector of Tredington and prebendary of Worcester; he died in 1658 'over whose grave (in Speechley Church near Worcester) is a fair marble stone' with an inscription given by Wood at length. His portrait is in the College Hall (Jackson's *History of Wadham College*, 1693, p. 69).

In 1699 a silver almsdish was purchased. It is 10½in. across with raised brim, weight 16oz. 2dwt. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterling; date-letter for 1699; maker's mark, Ti between two stars in plain shield—Robert Timbrell. The plate is inscribed; 'Patinam hanc publico sumptu obtulerunt hujusce ecclesiæ guardiani, in festo Paschæ, Anno Domini 1699.' Also the arms of Taunton as on the earliest plate, and 'Christo et Ecclesiæ sacra. Burgus et villa de Taunton.'

A pair of salvers with gadrooned edges on foot; 7in. in diameter; weight, 9oz. 11dwt. and 9oz. 13dwt. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1773; maker's mark, R.R. in plain punch—Richard Rew. They are inscribed: 'Taunton, Saint Mary Magdalen, communion plate, 1774.'

Of more modern appearance are two silver-gilt cups of early Victorian pattern, with the date-letter for 1852.

And later still, a handsome and valuable gift consisting of two parcel-gilt and jewelled chalices and patens, and a flagon,

parcel-gilt, bearing the date-letter for 1871. They are inscribed: 'The gift of John Marshall, of Belmont, to the Church of S. Mary Magdalen Taunton, Easter 1872.'

It will be noticed that the oldest plate survived the several sieges and other incidents of the Civil War, in which Taunton had more than its fair share. When the Duke of Orange began the march from Brixham which landed him at Whitehall, the church authorities made up their minds to be on the safe side, for in the churenwardens' accounts under 12th Jan., 1689, occurs this entry: 'Paid Hillard (the parish sexton) for burying the church plate, two shillings and sixpence.' [Kindly pointed out by Prebendary Askwith, vicar of the parish].

TAUNTON ST. JAMES.—The handsome Elizabethan cup and cover is by IONS of Exeter. The cup, parcel-gilt, is $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. high. It has the distinctive Exeter lip; round the bowl is a band of running ornament enclosed within hatched ribands intersecting at three points; the upright sprays of ornament do not rise at these points of intersection, as is usually the case, but midway between them. There are belts of egg-and-dart design above and below the stem, and on foot. The knob is very thin. The only marks are Exeter ancient, and I. IONS, in two punches. The cover is of the customary pattern; the button has a Tudor rose but no date. But it is most probably 1574.

Another cup and cover is of the substantial Jacobean pattern, but with reminiscences of the earlier style on the bowl and the cover. The cup is $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. high. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1639; maker's mark, an anchor between the initials D G in plain shield; this is a very common mark. The cover has a broad flat brim without a flange: a small Tudor rose is engraved in the middle of the plate, and another on the button; same marks as on cup.

A large plate 12 inches across, perfectly plain. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1721; maker's mark, G.S. in shaped punch—Gabriel Sleath. The plate is inscribed: 'St. James's

Parish in Taunton.' Underneath: 'The gift of Thomas Odell and Elizabeth Odell his sister A.D. 1721.' Another plate of the same plainness $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. across. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1737; maker's mark, R.B. in plain punch — Robert Brown ent. 1736. Inscribed: 'St. James Parish in Taunton; two-thirds of this plate was the gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Odell 1737.'

There is also a handsome chalice of foreign design and manufacture. It is most probably Dutch or German early seventeenth century work. It is $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. high; the small bowl is set in an outer case of repoussé work with cherub's heads, finished above with a circle of fleur-de-lys; the tall stem is divided by two knops; the sloping foot and base are also repoussée. There are no marks visible. On the under side of the foot is the name of a former owner: 'Ian: Romatowski: A.D. 1617.' Round the lip of the bowl runs an inscription: 'This chalice was bequeathed by the Rev. Thomas Hugo, late Rector of West Hackney, for the use of the Congregation of the Parish Church of S. James's Taunton 1877.' For a short biographical notice of the donor see the prefatory matter to his History of Athelney Abbey, printed in *Proc.* xliii, ii, 94.

A flagon, electro-plated.

TAUNTON S. ANDREW (Rowbarton).—This is a modern parish. The plate consists of two modern chalices and patens, parcel-gilt, with the date-letter for 1880. A small silver box ornamented with figures and other designs; it bears the Sheffield date-letter for 1892, and an inscription: 'To the Glory of God and in memory of the Diamond Jubilee Week 1897.'

There is also a very handsome silver-gilt chalice of foreign design, $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. high. There are no marks or inscription.

TAUNTON ST. JOHN'S.—A modern parish formed in 1864. There are two chalices and patens, parcel-gilt, of good modern ecclesiastical pattern, with the date-letter for 1862. Another handsome chalice, silver-gilt and jewelled, with two patens,

silver-gilt, and three glass cruets with silver-gilt mountings. A member of the congregation has lately presented a valuable silver-gilt ciborium of a pre-reformation pattern.

TAUNTON, HOLY TRINITY.—This parish was formed in 1842. The plate then presented has been since exchanged for another pattern. There are two chalices with patens, parcel-gilt, bearing the date-letter for 1887. In 1893 two glass cruets with silver mountings were added. A small spoon of some base metal seems to be somewhat of a curiosity.

THORNFAULCON.—The communion plate is by I.P., and of his usual design. The cup is 6½ in. high; round the bowl are two bands of running ornament; bands of hyphens on knop and foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P. The cover is of the usual pattern with a band of running ornament round rim; on the button '1573'; same marks as on cup.

The pewter vessels seem to have been designed to supplement the above. They consist of a small paten on tall foot; a long flagon of the tankard pattern; and a smaller tankard or drinking cup with a lid and handle, marked 'T.F. 1722.'

In the church chest is preserved a stout leather 'cistula' or case, which may have been supplied for the safe keeping of the silver vessels, now more safely kept in a box.

THURLBEARE.—The plate here is all modern. It consists of a chalice and paten of mediæval design, inscribed: 'Thurlbeare, 1872.' There is also a plated flagon.

TRULL.—There are two cups, silver-gilt, of an ordinary pattern, with the date-letter for 1811. They are inscribed: 'William Blake, John Stephens, Churchwardens, 1847.' A salver, with moulded brim, was purchased at the same period. It is inscribed with the same names and the date 1848, which is that of its manufacture.

The only piece of old plate left to the parish is a flagon of the tankard pattern, 10 in. high to top of domed cover, with a bowed handle and spreading foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-

letter for 1731 ; maker's mark, E.V. within circle, probably Edward Vincent. It is inscribed : 'The parish of Trull, Anno Dom. 1731.'

A large and massive alms dish with the Sheffield hall-mark and date-letter, inscribed : 'Given to Trull church in loving memory of Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Ewing, A.P.D., and of his wife Juliana Horatia Ewing, both sometime of this parish, By their nephews and godsons W.M.S., N.O.S., A.J.S.S.—T., Christmas, 1896.' In the central depression are three shields : I ; Erm. a chevron gu., on a chief engr. of the second a rose betw. 2 martlets (Smith of Barnes Hall). II ; Per fesse sa. and arg., on a chief a demi-lion affronté charged with a crescent ; in base two bones in saltire or betw. four fleur-de-lys (Gatty). III ; Quarterly : 1 and 4, No. II ; 2 and 3, Arg. semée of pellets ; on a bend betw. two eotises semée of pellets a mullet betw. two crescents (Scott). Mrs. Ewing was the authoress who, under the name of "Aunt Judy," delighted generations of children both young and old. A plated salver on three feet, inscribed : 'Robert Cordwent and John Snook churchwardens Trull 1822.'

WEST HATCH.—The vessels here are only electro-plate. They consist of a cup, paten, and flagon c. 1860. There is also a curious old pewter tankard with flat lid, marked I.S., 1778, C.W.

WEST MONKTON.—This parish possesses a weighty set of vessels of Brit. sterling, all of the same date and by the same maker, but provided from two different sources.

The cup is 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high. It has a deep bowl devoid of ornamentation, a thick stem encircled by a knop, and a moulded foot. The cover is flat with a plain button. Marks (same on both pieces) : 2 offic. Brit. sterling ; date-letter for 1716 ; maker's mark, L O below a key in shield—Nathaniel Lock. On each piece is a shield bearing six annulets 3, 2, 1 ; on a canton a fleur-de-lys, on the honour point a crescent. And this inscription : 'The gift of Richard Musgrave of West Monk-

ton Esq. for the use of the Communion Table of that Parish 1717.' In the church is the monument of the donor, and his will is given in *Brown*, Som. Wills III, 42; on 41 is a pedigree of the family. He died 17th Aug., 1727. As he was the second son of Richard Musgrave, of Nettlecombe, the presence of the crescent is explained; and the canton, with its charge, may have been intended to difference the family arms from that of the Musgrave's in Cumberland, but it does not appear in his shield on a Communion cup presented to Halse in 1724 (see post in Wellington Deanery).

A broad paten on foot, diam. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. It is quite plain with a moulded edge. It has the same marks as the cup, and is inscribed: 'The communion plate of the Parish of West Monckton: Timothy Lockett Churchwarden 1717.' A weighty and handsome flagon of the jug pattern, with a domed cover; round the body of the jug is a projecting rib. Same marks and inscription as on the paten.

A plated cup of the Victorian era.

WILTON.—The parish possesses a plain cup with a baluster stem. It is quite plain, though the interior of the cup has been gilded. Height 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1636; maker's mark worn away. Dedicatory inscription on foot: 'Ex dono M. Jenkyns.' A replica of this cup, and two salvers bearing the date-letter for 1831. A modern electroplate flagon.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

ASHBRITTLE.—As this parish is on the extreme bounds of the county adjoining Devonshire; it is not surprising that the early plate comes from Exeter. The cup is 7in. high, parcel-gilt. The lip is slightly concave; the bowl has a single band of running ornamentation, with upright sprays at the three intersections. The knop is flattened. The stem and foot have bands of upright strokes and egg-and-dart ornament.

The only marks are Exeter ancient and I. IONS, in two punches. The cover is to match, with the same marks. On the button is a very conventional flower, but no date: yet these pieces are no doubt of the year 1574, as in dated examples by the same maker.

A large flat-topped flagon, 10½ in. high; tankard pattern, with bowed handle and wide-spreading foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1683; maker's mark, E.G. between 2 stars, in shaped punch. On the front of the drum within mantling is a lozenge, bearing: Erm. on a chief, 3 lozenges (Cheeke); imp., two bars engr. betw. 9 martlets 3, 3, 3 (Moore). Inscription: 'Ex dono Rachel Cheeke. George son of Phillip and Rachel Cheeke, was borne in the yeare 1677.' About this date the Cheeke family had large possessions in Ashbrittle.

A flat saucer-like vessel, 7 in. across, the edge turned up, fluted, and scalloped. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterling; maker's mark, perhaps C O (but very worn) in plain punch; date-letter for 1717. Inscribed: 'Ashbrittle Parish.' A plain paten on foot, 7 in. in diameter, Marks: 2 offic.; Exeter modern; date-letter for 1726; maker's mark, in plain shield, J.B., below a label of three points. Inscription: 'In gloriam Dei Ecclesiæ de Ashbrittle Hoc D.D.D. Susanna Tymewell 1726.'

ASH PRIORS.—The only vessel of silver here is a Georgian cup of the usual pattern, quite plain, 9½ in. high. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter rather worn, but probably that for 1737; maker's mark, in plain oblong punch, R.B.—Richard Bayley.

A small cup and salver, plated, inscribed: 'The gift of the Rev. Nicholas Spencer to the Altar of Ash Priors Church 1829.' A glass cruet with silver mountings, presented by Mrs. Proctor Baker.

BATHEALTON.—The plate, consisting of a chalice, paten, flagon, and spoon of modern mediæval design, was given at the date of the rebuilding of the church in 1854. The paten is

inscribed : 'The gift of Frances widow of Alexander Webber 1854.' Thus the parish was deprived of its antiquities at one fell swoop.

BISHOP'S LYDEARD.—The oldest cup with its cover, is of the intermediate period between the Elizabethan and Jacobean styles. The cup is $9\frac{1}{8}$ in. high and follows the Jacobean model. The ornamentation is, however, of the earlier period. It includes a belt of hyphens round lip ; one band of running ornament enclosed within intersecting fillets round the bowl ; the knop is plain ; the foot is decorated with two very neat variations of the egg-and-dart design. The weight of the cup is 21oz. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1617 ; maker's mark, A.B. combined in a monogram in shaped punch (first noted in 1602). The cover is of the later pattern, with broad brim, and without flange. Same marks. On the button : 'H.P., I.C., 1617 ; Chvchwardens.'

An enormous Georgian cup $12\frac{1}{8}$ in. high, quite plain except for the Sacred Monogram on the bowl. It has been turned into a flagon by the addition of a spout to the lip. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1753 ; maker's mark, W.G. in shaped punch—William Grundy ent. 1743. Underneath the foot are the initials P., I.E., the first above the other two. Accompanying this cup is a paten $7\frac{1}{8}$ in. across, quite plain ; with the same marks as the cup.

A flat plate 7in. across ; weight 5oz. 16dwt. The only mark is a plain heraldic shield, containing a T with a circle attached on the sinister side of the stem, above a martlet between two stars.

There is also a modern chalice, parcel-gilt, inscribed : 'To the glory of God, In memory of E. J. Esdaile, Esq., of Cothelstone, who died Feb. 14, 1881' Given to S. Mary's Church, Bishop's Lydeard by 160 of the poor of that parish and some others.'

BRADFORD.—The cup is of the large squareish form found after the Restoration. It is $7\frac{1}{8}$ in. high ; the bowl is trumpet-

shaped and quite plain : just below the base of the bowl is a flange encircling the stem instead of the more usual knop ; the foot is broad and flat. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1662 ; maker's mark, N.W. above a star in shaped punch, found 1646-1660. The bowl is inscribed : ' Bought . the . 10 . of . March . in . the . year . 1662 . for . the . parish . of . Bradford . by . us . John . Trefusis . and . William . Troth . Church . wardens . ' The cover has a broad brim and no flange ; same marks as on cup.

A plated salver and flagon.

COMBE FLOREY.—The Elizabethan cup with cover is by I.P., and is of his plainer pattern. The cup is $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. high ; the bowl has two bands of conventional ornament ; the knop and foot have the hyphen ornament. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1573 ; I.P. The cover has a belt of hyphens round brim ; on the button is the date ' 1574 ' ; same marks as on cup.

In the eighteenth century the parish received a valuable gift of plate. A cup and cover of the early Georgian period ; the cup is $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. high ; quite plain except for the Sacred Monogram on bowl and cover. The stem is thick, with a rudimentary knop. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1726 ; maker's mark, F. in shield — William Fawdery. The weight of the cup is 12oz. 7dwt., and the cover 4oz. 12dwt. On each piece is an heraldic lozenge, bearing : A chevron betw. 3 mullets (Francis) ; imp., three lions ramp (Prowse). A large paten on foot $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, quite plain. It bears the same arms and marks as the cup, except that the date-letter is one year later. A plate $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, weight 11oz. 2dwt. ; same marks and arms as on cup. A heavy flagon, jug-pattern, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. high to lip ; weight, 38oz. 17dwt. Same marks and arms as on cup. A knife in sheath, both plated ; each marked with a crest : On a wreath a tree leaved and fructed (Francis).

William Francis of Combe Florey married Philippa daughter of John Prowse of Norton Fitzwarren. His will

was proved 12th July, 1720, by John Francis (*Brown v.* 102). His widow was the donor.

COTHELSTONE.—The cup, parcel-gilt, is of the ordinary pattern of the early Victorian era; it has the date-letter for 1846. The only old piece is a small paten on foot; $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. across; weight, 7oz. 12dw. t.; Sacred Monogram in centre. The marks are too obliterated for identification, but they are probably of the Britannia sterling. There is also a flagon, tankard pattern, 9 in. tall to lip, with spreading foot slightly ornamented. On the drum is the Sacred Monogram. There are no marks visible.

HALSE.—The old plate here is a gift. It includes a cup of the early Georgian period, 8 in. high; with Sacred Monogram within rayed circle on bowl. Marks: 2 offie.; date-letter for 1723; maker's mark much worn, perhaps F in plain punch. On the cup is a shield, bearing: Az. 6 annulets or, 3, 2, 1; a crescent for difference. Inscription: 'The gift of Richard Musgrave of West Monckton Esqr. for the use of the Communion Table of the Parish of Halse in the County of Somerset Anno Dom: 1724.' The same marks, arms, and inscription are on the cover of the cup, paten, and flagon of the hot-water-jug pattern. (See some account of the donor under West Monkton in Taunton District).

A small plated cup: 'The gift of the Revd. Nicholas Spencer Vicar to the Altar of Halse Church, 1832.'

HEATHFIELD.—The modern cup is of somewhat unusual design. It is 7 in. high; the upper part of the bowl is trumpet-shaped, with a band of engraved ornament; the lower part is convex, the foot hexagonal. Marks: 3 offie.; and date-letter for 1831. The cup bears an inscription: 'The gift of the Revd. Thos. M. Cornish Rector of Heathfield, 1841.'

A salver on three feet, with a band of engraved ornament encircling an inscription: 'Presented to the Parish of Heathfield 25 Dec. 1841 by Elizabeth and Mary Cornish. The marks are almost illegible; one seems to be a harp crowned,

which is the Dublin mark ; see Oake post. There are monuments to the donors in the church.

HILLFARRANCE.—The cup and paten are electro-plate. There is also a silver salver with the date-letter for 1896.

KITTISFORD.—This parish possesses a small Elizabethan cup and cover by I.P. The cup is 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high ; two bands of ornament round bowl ; hyphen ornament on knop and foot. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1573 ; maker's mark, I.P. The cover is of the usual pattern ; and has on the button '1574.'

There is also a small flagon, tankard pattern, 7in. to top of lip ; with carved handle and large thumbpiece. Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterling ; date-letter for 1705 ; maker's mark, not very clear. It is inscribed : 'Donum Bridgette Ellesden ad Dei Gloriam Anno Domini 1705.' A plain flat plate, diam. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; with the date-letter for 1814. Of the other marks, either the leopard's head or that of the sovereign is missing. 'Kittisford 1815.' A pewter plate, 'K. 1740.'

LANGFORD BUDVILLE.—Like the preceding parish, the oldest pieces are by I.P. The cup is 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, and is in all respects like the Kittisford cup. On the button of the cover is '1573.' Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1573 ; I.P.

A large dish with wide brim. The marks are practically obliterated, but the leopard's head seems to be that of the earlier part of the reign of Charles II, *i.e.*, before 1678. This is confirmed by the peculiar stiff character of the mantling surrounding the shield in the centre. The shield bears : Arg. 2 bars gu., in chief 3 escallopps (Clarke) ; On an inescutcheon of pretence ; quarterly, 1 and 4, a chevron gu. betw. 3 martlets (Jepp) ; 2 and 3, Three arrows points downwards, in chief 3 moor's heads erased (Watts). Edward Clarke, of Chipley, who died in 1710, married Mary, only daughter and heir of Samuel Jepp (ob. 1660) of Sutton Court in Chew Magna, 'by whom he had a numerous issue.' She died at Chipley 10th January, 1705, and was buried at Chew Magna on the 8th

day of February following. Her memorial slab is (or was) in the floor of the church. The quartered coat is certainly Wattes, but I have not been able to find any connexion between the Jepps and the latter family, either of Greinton or Cucklington. (*Brown*, Som. Wills III, 34, iv, 107; Coll. II, 99).

A cup, paten on foot, and flagon of tankard pattern, with the date-letter for 1848. Inscribed: 'Laus Deo non sine memoria, E.A.S. 1866.' A small paten, electro-plate.

LYDEARD ST. LAWRENCE.—There is here an Elizabethan cup by the Exeter maker IONS, unfortunately without its cover. It is $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. high; the bowl has the distinctive Exeter lip, and one band of ornament within interlacing fillets without sprays at the intersections. There are bands of upright strokes above and below the stem and on foot, which has also the egg-and-dart ornament. Marks: Exeter ancient: I. IONS in two plain punches. There is no date engraved on the cup, but it is probably that of his other pieces, about 1574.

The paten is 7in. across, quite plain, on foot; slightly concave with upright rim. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1633; maker's mark, L.M. above a pig passant. Another cup is of the Georgian pattern, 7in. high. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1767; maker's mark, E.A. in plain punch. Under the foot is a dedicatory inscription: 'The gift of the Revd. Mr. Fitch, Rector 1768.'

There are also a cup and salver, plated, inscribed: 'The gift of the Revd. Chas. Russell A.M. Rector of Lydeard S. Lawrence Decr. 1817.'

MILVERTON.—The plate here is all modern. There are two cups, parcel-gilt, of the egg-cup pattern. Marks: 3 offic.; date-letter for 1785; maker's mark, L.H. in script letters in oblong punch. They are inscribed: 'Samuel Edwards de Bristolia Armiger in sacros Usus Ecclesiæ Milvertonensi hanc Calicem donavit A.S. 1787.'

There are also two chalices, silver-gilt, with patens, of

unusually good mediæval design: and a flagon, also silver-gilt, bearing the date-letter for 1849.

NYNEHEAD.—The parish possesses a cup and cover by IONS of Exeter. The cup is of the usual pattern, with a single band of ornament round bowl. The marks are two in number: (1), Exeter ancient; (2), I. IONS, in two punches. On the button of the cover is the date '1574.'

The flagon is of the rarer period of the seventeenth century, tankard pattern, and is a fine specimen of the period. It is 9 inches high, with a flat lid. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1681; maker's mark, O.S. in shaped punch; this is found in 1671. On the drum, surrounded by stiff mantling, is a shield, bearing: Quarterly, 1 and 4, three bars wavy; 2 and 3, a chevron betw. 3 martlets (Sanford); imp., quarterly, 1 and 4, ermine; 2 and 3, paley of six (Knightley).

A salver, with gadrooned brim, on three feet. It is inscribed: 'Nynehead 1824.' Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1731; maker's mark, T E below a crown—Thomas England.

A plain paten on foot, diam. $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1734; maker's mark, R.B. in plain oblong. In the centre of the paten is a lozenge, bearing: Sanford impaling Clarke (see under Langford Budville). William Sanford married Anne, daughter of Edward Clarke, of Chipley. He died 27th Dec., 1718, aged 33, and his widow placed a monument in the church to his memory (*Coll.* III, 268).

There is also a beautiful and valuable modern set of vessels given by Miss Nash, sister-in-law of the Rev. W. H. Walrond, Vicar of Nynehead, 1866-1884. The pieces are a chalice, paten, and cruet, of a foreign design.

OAKE.—The cup is of the egg-cup pattern, parcel-gilt, and quite plain, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1782; maker's mark, in plain upright oblong, I.S., I.B. Inscription: 'Oake Church 1846.'

A very nice salver, diam. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in., *fac-simile* to the one at Heathfield, and probably connected with the donors. The

marks are : Crowned harp ; Hibernia seated ; date-letter for 1805 ; maker's mark rather worn, perhaps I.S. in plain punch, found in this very year.

Of pewter there are a small platter, a bason, and a flagon (E.H. on thumb-piece).

In addition to these articles, still in possession of the parish ; when the Society visited Wellington in 1892 (vol. 38, ii, 72), Mrs. G. Stone exhibited 'two silver beakers from Oake church, inscribed : G. Farthing clericus, Gulmo. Slocombe Rectori de Oake, in com. Som. D.D. 1782.' And by Mr. Prideaux : 'Hour-glass and old oak Communion chair from Oake church.' Is it too much to hope for that in a more reverend age these articles may return to their rightful resting-place ?

RUNNINGTON.—Everything in this parish, including the plate chest, is on a diminutive scale. It contains a cup and cover by I.P. The cup is $5\frac{11}{16}$ in. high ; the bowl has two bands of ornament ; hyphen belt on knop, foot, and cover. On the button is the date '1574.' Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1573 ; I.P.

SAMPFORD ARUNDEL.—A small cup and cover. The cup has somewhat the shape of a dice-box, a pattern also found at Lufton, Sutton Bingham, and Bp. Ken's preserved at Frome S. John's. It is 6 in. high. Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterl. ; date-letter for 1706 ; maker's mark, P.A. in shaped punch—Thomas Parr. On the bowl is dotted in : 'C + B, Sampford 1707.' These are probably the initials of Christopher Barker, high-sheriff, 1724. His M.I. is preserved in *Collinson's* account of the parish (III 27) ; he died 15th Aug., 1729. The cover has the same marks and inscription.

Another paten, diam. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in., quite plain, on foot. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1723 ; maker's mark worn down. Dotted in on under side : J.G.E., 1723 ; the middle letter above the other two. A flagon electro-plate.

STAWLEY.—I regret to say that I have not been able to see the plate in this parish, nor to learn anything about it.

THORNE S. MARGARET.—Like many other parishes in this part of the county, it obtained its earliest plate from Exeter. The cup much resembles that at Ashbrittle, minus the gilding. It is $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. high; the band round the bowl has no intersections or upright sprays. On the button of the cover is the date 1574. Marks: Exeter ancient; and I. IONS.

The parish also possesses a cup of the baluster-stem pattern, of a later date than any that I have previously seen. It is $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, quite plain. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter rather worn down, probably that for 1676; maker's mark only part visible. The cup is inscribed: 'To do good and to distribute, forget not, for with such sacrifices God is pleased. Given to Thorne Church by Mr. Clement Andrewes 1733.'

A flagon, electro-plated; 'Thorne St. Margaret 1855.' A plated salver; 'In usum sacrum Eccliæ Thorne Stæ Margtæ in agro Somersetensis Edvardus Webber Minister Johannes Hitchcock Guardianus MDCCCXXVI.'

WELLINGTON (S. JOHN'S).—In 1764 the Vestry ordered that a 'New Sett of Communion Plate, consisting of one Flaggon, One Cup and Cover, and one plate be bought.' In consequence there is no plate older than the 'Sett' then obtained: they are all still in existence, the flagon being a very fine specimen of its kind. They all have the same marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1763; maker's mark, I.M. in plain oblong punch—Jacob Marshe, ent. 1744. The cup is inscribed: 'Wellington Church I.B., I.F.'; the paten, 'J.B., J.F.'; the plate, 'Jas. Baron Esq., Jno. Forward, Wars. 1764.'

In 1824, a 'new cup for communion, like the old one, was bought.' It has the modern Exeter mark, and the date-letter for 1823.

WELLINGTON, TRINITY CHAPEL.—This church was built in 1831, and was furnished with plate of that date. There

are two cups, dish, and flagon, of the same pattern as the vessels at the Parish Church. They all bear the Sheffield hall-mark, and the date-letter for 1830. There is also a small spoon with perforated bowl, bearing the date-letter for 1801 ; also the lion passant ; sovereign's head ; maker's mark, C.B., T.B., in upright punch.

There is also a very curious old dish, diam. $10\frac{1}{2}$ in., with broad brim. This is covered with a running design of birds, alternating with sprays of foliage and flowers. The central part has a wreath of sprigs and flowers on a granulated ground enclosing a shield surrounded by the stiff mantling peculiar to the Restoration period. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter nearly worn away, most probably that for 1690 ; maker's mark, E.V. in monogram below a crown in shaped shield, found in 1683. The shield is blazoned : Erm. a chevron ; imp., three swords in pale, the middle one reversed. (Proctor). Crest : A cubit arm, in armour, holding a short staff.

This dish was presented by the Rev. W. Proctor Thomas, vicar of the parish, for an almsdish to complete the set. (Note by the Rev. W. W. Pulman, present vicar).

WELLINGTON, ALL SAINTS.—A modern parish, formed in 1890. The plate is all modern after ancient models. The chalice, small paten, and flagon were presented by Miss S. M. Elworthy. A large paten has since been added. (Communicated by the Rev. R. L. Lang, vicar).

WEST BAGBOROUGH.—The oldest plate consists of a cup with cover, silver-gilt, of the Jacobean pattern, large and heavy. The cup is $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, and devoid of ornamentation, but the foot is well moulded. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1641 ; maker's mark, an anchor between the initials D.G. On the bowl surrounded by mantling is a shield, bearing : Two bars charged with six martlets between three billets, two in chief and one in base. Crest : a demi-maiden crined. Inscription : 'Ex dono Edw. Kellett Sacr. Theo. Doct. Rect. de Bagborough Año Dñi 1641.' The cover is broad and shallow,

with the same marks. The donor also gave the large flagon of the tankard pattern. It is $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, with a flat lid and spreading foot. The marks are the same as on the cup with the exception of the maker's, which is a plain shield containing the letters R.S. above a heart. It is engraved with the same arms and inscription.

Edward Kellet was presented to the rectory in 1608, which he held with the adjacent parish of Crowcombe, presented 1615. He was a great sufferer in the Rebellion, and died before the Restoration.

There are also two plates with ornamented edges. One weighs 12oz. 15dwt. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1778; maker's mark, in upright oblong R G., W.S., R.S. The other plate weighs 12oz. 8dwt.; marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1780; maker's mark, G.W. in plain punch. They are inscribed: 'To the Parish Church of West Bagborough in the County of Somerset, and for the sole use of collecting the Sacramental Alms, this dish was given by James Smith A.M. Rector thereof Anno Dom. 1779.'

WEST BUCKLAND. — A plain substantial cup of the Georgian period, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. high. The bowl is encircled by a projecting rib, and decorated with rayed circle enclosing Sacred Monogram. Marks: 3 offic.; date-letter for 1806; maker's mark not visible. A plain salver, diam. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in., with Sacred Monogram in centre. Marks: 3 offic.; date-letter for 1802. A flagon of modern ecclesiastical pattern.

Notes on the History of Winsford.

BY W. DICKER.

WINSFORD Rivers and Winsford Bosing were the names of the principal manors given in an old lease dated 1756. Collinson states that in 1272 John de Ripariis held the hamlet of Wyneford of Amicia, Countess of Lisle, by the payment of one knight's fee.¹ The perambulation of the Royal Forest of Exmoor, 1298, includes the "Villa de Wyneforde, cum boscis, brueris et aliis pertinentiis, quam Ricardus de Ripariis et Stephanus Beumunde tenent."² (Winsford Bosing, perhaps, taking its name from Beumunde). In the "Nomina Villarum" of 1316, the Lords of the Manor are Ricardus de Ryvers and Johannes de Acton. In the time of Fitz Joceline, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Alicia Roges gave to the church of St. Andrew at Wells, the church at Winsford, with all its appurtenances. According to Dugdale, William de Regny gave to the Priory of Barlynch, a ferling of land in the manor of North Wyneforde, and the advowson of the church of that vill; while sometime before 1268, by a gift of 200 marks from Hugo de Romenall, Treasurer at Wells, the Prior and Canons of Barlynch purchased a rent of 100 shillings a year, and half a virgate of land in Winsford, together with the advowson of the church. There appear to have been conflicting claims to the church and land of Wins-

1. *Collinson*. Vol. iii, p. 555.

2. Royal Forest of Exmoor. *Rawle*.

ford, which were settled by the transference of all asserted rights to the Priory, Hugo de Romenall making peace by supplying to the Prior of Barlynch the means of compensating the authorities at Wells for the loss of the church.¹ In 1280 the Priory endowed the vicarage with the whole tithe of wool, lambs, chickens, calves, pigs, ducklings, cheese, butter, flax, honey, and all other small tithes, and oblations and dues pertaining to the altar offerings of the church, with the mortuaries, and the tithe of all grist corn existing in the parish, and the whole tithe of hay, except the tithes coming from the Rector's domain. Also that the "Vicar, for the time being, shall have that field which lies between the house of the Rector of the church and the water of the Exe, as it is enclosed, together with the house of the Chaplain, which is situated in the same field, and the long cattle-shed which is situated outside the aforesaid field, together with the pasture for all his animals in the common pasture. But the small tithes of the parishioners, from the animals belonging to the Prior and Convent of Berlich, being kept, or grazing in the parish, the Vicar shall not receive." The Vicar agreed to pay the sum of ten shillings yearly to the Priory on the Feast of the Circumcision, and to bear all the ordinary burdens, but for extraordinary burdens the Priory agreed to bear two-thirds, the Vicar the remaining one-third.²

In the taxation of Pope Nicholas IV, the church was taxed at 12 marks, the vicarage at 8 marks.

Pension of the Prior of Berliz 10 shillings.

In 1453 the Priory, "considering that the income of the vicarage consisted chiefly of the tithes of lambs, calves and other animals, and that there was not sufficient allotment of land for their bringing up, decreed that the vicarage should be endowed with the glebe lands, and also the whole tithe of hay proceeding from the tenement of the Rector, the Vicar, for himself

1. Proceedings Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Society. Vol. xxviii.

2. Wells MSS.

and his successors, agreeing to pay the annual rent of 20 shillings to the Priory, and also to provide, at his own cost, two suitable processional wax candles, which ought to burn only at the time of procession as had hitherto been the custom."¹ The church was perhaps rebuilt about the middle of the fifteenth century, the glebe being added at the same time.

John Chester, Prior of Barlynch, became Vicar in 1483, on the death of John Stampe, retaining the office of Prior till his death,² thus keeping both the rectory and vicarage in the hands of the Priory. At the dissolution the rectory was valued at £9 10s. 0d. Collinson states that it was granted to the Earl of Hertford. In 1594, on the death of John Wyndeet, Vicar, by a copyist's error, the vicarage was called a rectory, and F. Gates was presented to the rectory by Robert Grace de Sutton, Clerk, of the County of Nottingham, the nomination being allowed by Sir Adrian Stokes and Lady Frances Suffolk. F. Gates was cited to Wells to show cause why Charles Chadwick should not be presented to the vicarage by Emmanuel College, Cambridge.³

The advowson of the vicarage was presented to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1589, by William Neale, Esquire, Auditor to the Treasury, and Alderman of the City of London. Charles Chadwick being the first Vicar appointed by the College.

The name of Mr. Thomas Dyke occurs in a poor rate of 1651, as rated for the Sheaf tithe. Sir Thomas Acland, seventh Baronet, married Miss Elizabeth Dyke, only daughter of Dr. Dyke, of Tetton, and the name of "Squire Ackland" appears in 1748, he having succeeded to the lands and part of the rectorial tithes belonging to Dr. Dyke.

The church was dedicated to St. Peter before the Reformation, as shewn by several Winsford Wills, but it became

1. Wells MSS.

2. *Archers' Religious Houses of Somerset.*

3. *Somerset Incumbents*, p. 466.

changed to St. Mary Magdalene. The Sunday after St. Peter's Day is still known as Revel Sunday.

According to the Wills there were nine stores in the church, viz. : St. Peter, B.V.M., High Cross, the Dead Light, St. James, St. Katherine, St. Anthony, Blessed Mary of Pity, and St. David.¹

In 1654, according to an old deed, the roof the south side of the church was relaid with lead by Joseph Williams, of Barnstaple, who undertook to cast and lay up the lead and keep it in repair, at his own cost, for a period of twenty years, for the sum of £12 6s. 9d.

During the eighteenth, and early part of the nineteenth centuries, the church was constantly in the hands of carpenters and masons for repairs. During the years 1804-5-6, the sum of over £368 was spent on the church, chiefly on the roof, which was then ceiled and plastered. In 1813 a new screen was erected, the Commandments and Coat of Arms being fixed above the screen, at the entrance of the chancel. These were removed by the late Sir T. D. Acland and the present Vicar in 1858, when the south porch was rebuilt. There is no evidence when the old screen was removed. During the years 1800 to 1834, no less than £1465 17s. 6d. was spent on the church, all of which was raised by rate in the parish. In 1890-1 the church was restored by the late Mr. Sedding, and a local contractor, at a cost of £1200.

It may not be out of place to remark that these sums were spent on the church when the yearly charges on the parish were very heavy. The poor rate was seldom less than £400 a year, sometimes above £500 and £600, and the highway rate often exceeded £50. The large sums spent on the church showed the zeal of the parishioners for the House of God, for while the church rate, when made, was compulsory, yet no sums were expended by the Wardens, except the ordinary and regular charges, but what were ordered and sanctioned by the

1. Wells Wills.

majority of the ratepayers at Vestry meetings called for the purpose. At the end of each year the accounts were audited, and signed by two magistrates. The average yearly expenditure on the poor, for the years 1800 to 1834, was £473 2s. 6d., on the church £43 2s. 3½d., on the highways £56 15s. 9d., a total average expenditure of £573, all raised by rate in the parish.

The bells were re-hung, and a new treble bell, bearing the inscription, "Pro Deo et Regina," erected in 1897 at a cost of £150. They had previously been re-cast and re-hung in 1764-5 by Thomas Billie, of Cullompton, at a cost of £105.

The organ was erected in 1860. It was presented to the parish by the Rev. D. Twopeny, Vicar of Stockbury, Kent.

The Coat of Arms bears the inscription I. R. Año Dñi 1609.

"I advertise thee to observe the mouth of ye King, and that for ye word of ye oathe of God." Ecclesiastes viii, 2.

"Curse not the King, noe not in thy thought, neither curse ye riche in thie bedchamber, for the fowle of heaven shall cary ye voice, and that which hath wings shall declare the matter." Eccles. x, 20.

The oak pulpit is Jacobean, as are also the communion rails. In the east window of the chancel there is some pre-reformation stained glass. It consists of a figure of the Virgin and child. Underneath is a Latin inscription in old English characters, which formed part of a longer inscription, but one portion of the glass seems to have been inverted. The beginning is "Ore p āiabs dñm," the latter part looks like "Vicariis

Ore p āiabs dñm Vicariis

or Vicarnis huius," neither of which make good Latin. They are probably put in out of place, and require more of the

original inscription for their interpretation, "hujus," most likely, was followed by "Ecclesiæ." The general purport of the inscription would appear to be an invitation to pray for the souls of the Vicars of this church.

A description of the church plate I must leave to the abler hands of Prebendary Hancock. The silver paten bears the inscription: "The gift of Thomsin Widlake, bought by Roger Widlake, 1633."

In the Wardens' accounts for 1598, Thamosen Widlake was chosen Warden for the north side of the parish, and one item in the same accounts is: "Their is due to Roger Widlake from the prÿshe xxs. vijd." An old parchment deed in my possession, dated 1597, sets forth the purchase by lease of the tenement of West How in the parish of Exton, but adjoining the village of Winsford, by George Widlake, for the benefit of his two daughters, Thamosen and Jane Widlake. The parish registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials commence with the year 1660. They contain little more than the bare entries. In 1665, the plague, or some other sickness, must have visited Winsford with some severity, as there were thirty-two burials in that year, fourteen being in April, and several in May.

The old church accounts commence with the year 1550, and continue regularly till 1576, then 1594 to 1599. Overseer accounts, 1651 to 1654, then regularly since 1714. In the older accounts, a body known as "The four men" were elected annually to assist the Wardens in the management of the church stock. They rendered their accounts in December. In 1595 they were known as "The eight men," four from the north side, and four from the south side. The older accounts contain few entries of great interest, being little more than moneys received and expended. It is remarkable that they contain but one reference to the change of religion in Mary's reign: "1558—Except the tabernakell which is not yet allowed for." A Vicar, Ægidius Hillyng, was appointed in

Mary's reign. He was deprived in 1560, because, at the Royal Visitation, and subsequently for a year, he absented himself from his benefice. In 1662, Joseph Chadwick, Vicar, was deprived for refusing to subscribe to the Book of Common Prayer.¹

The accounts of the Teithingmen for 1596 are interesting :

“Their is in the Hande of Bartholomewe Harroode, one teithinge muskett performed.

Itèl One euratt performed lackinge a pike.

Itèl Their is in the hande of William Norman the bodye of one costlett lacking a gourgett to the same.

Itèl Their is in the hande of Robert Pearse one costlett performed.

Itèl One muskett with his flaxe, twichboxe, moll and rest.

Itèl Their is in the hande of William Norman one sheef of arrowes.

Itèl Their is in the hande of Williã Bradford, fermer, one payer of Almett Ryvete.

The brass tablet erected in the church is to the memory of the Lyddon family of Edbrooke, a farm near the Exe, about half-a-mile from the village. The first mention of Lyddon in Winsford is in 1561, when among the “dettes owed to the p—sshe” we find Nicolis Liddon iij*s.* iiij*d.* A deed in my possession, dated January 7th, 1679, sets forth the purchase of Edbrooke (also called Brooke Sandford Tenement), on a 99 years lease from Ferdinando Gorges of Eye, co. Hereford, the son of Thomas Gorges, Esq., of Heavitree, Devon, by William Liddon. In 1680 the freehold was purchased by his son, Robert Liddon. The said William Liddon contributed two shillings to the Benevolence granted to Charles II in 1662.

The will of Thomas Gorges, dated 1665, mentions his “demesue of Edbrooke, a little manor in the parish of Wins-

1. Somerset Incumbents.

ford, which I purchased of my honoured nephew, John Sanford, of Ninehead, Somerset.”¹

The Sanfords resided at Winsford for many generations; they came originally in the time of Edward I. The Lyddons owned and occupied Edbrooke till 1894, when it was sold.

Since 1664, a space of 236 years, there have been seven Vicars of Winsford, an average of over thirty-three years.

1. Somerset Wills. Vol. vi.

The Church of St. Mary, Warston Magna, Somerset.

BY C. E. PONTING, F.S.A.

THE Church consists of chancel ; nave with north porch ; a chapel on the north of the nave, and a western tower. It possesses features of very unusual interest, and of many periods which it is easy to follow ; for, although the Church underwent a “restoration” in 1828, the work was confined to the erection of galleries and pews and the addition of colour-wash to the walls, so that the fabric happily remains as it was before, and it has suffered less from the 17th century fanaticism than most churches.

That a Church existed on this site before the Norman Conquest is proved by the existence of two small pre-Norman stone window heads, which were rebuilt into the 14th century east wall of the nave over the chancel ceiling.

As in the majority of cases, the earliest complete feature in the Church is the font, which is a fine Norman one of the earliest half of the 12th century. It has a circular basin, 2ft. 8in. diameter, with scallop moulding round its sides, and it stands on its original stem and base. There is no part remaining of the structure of the Church in which this originally stood—(it is quite possible that the font was set up in the previously existing Saxon church), but fragments of coeval work are built into the tower turret and the north wall of the chancel, and the part of the east wall below the window sill

date from about 1170 ; in the north wall of the sanctuary is a small coeval window—square outside, but with wide splay inside, carried round as a slightly pointed arch. Part of this wall has herring-bone masonry, and it is somewhat curious that this is an isolated piece, with ordinary random work below and around it. This is not of itself an indication of very early work, as it is found as late as the middle of the 13th century. This wall possesses one unfortunate characteristic of Norman work—a defective foundation, and it is doubtless due to this weakness in other parts of the Church that there is not more of it left. The wall leans outward very considerably, and, although there is evidence that this was the case in the 15th century, there is also ample evidence that the movement is still in progress.

The east window of the chancel is a triple lancet, which was apparently inserted in the Norman wall, but the upper part of this wall having been rebuilt during the present century the window was then reset.

The Norman Church probably consisted of nave and chancel only, and the walling was of random masonry, besides the north wall there is a small piece of the work of this period remaining under the S.W. window of the chancel, where the sill of an earlier window than the present one still exists ; but with these exceptions the Church was entirely rebuilt at about 1360 (the chancel slightly before the nave), in the style known as “Decorated,” which then prevailed ; the masonry is of *coursed* rubble, and the distinction is easily seen in the south wall of the chancel. This 14th century work remains intact, excepting where disturbed for later insertions. There is a three-light square-headed window in the south wall of the sanctuary, and a priest’s door westward of it. The nave (unlike the chancel) has a plinth course on the south, and three buttresses—each with two set-offs, the plinth continued round them, also two three-light pointed windows, with inside curtain arches ; a similar window exists in the north wall. In posi-

tions unusually near the west end are the north and south doorways of the nave, these, like the windows, have the wave-mould and eavetti, but it is noteworthy that nowhere in the Church, excepting at the west window of the tower, is there a label mould to any arch. The chancel arch dates from this period of rebuilding, and consists of two orders—the outer a small chamfer, and the inner a wave-mould, on both arch and jambs, stopped on high plinth-base on the latter. The corbel trussed-rafter roof remains over the chancel, but in a most dilapidated condition.

The south porch was erected soon after the nave, but of meaner construction, local stone having been used for all, excepting the arch of the outer doorway, which latter is enriched by two orders of “wave-mould;” a modern window has been inserted in the east wall.

The tower is a fine one of three stages, with moulded base and splayed plinth; the stair-turret is carried up at the S.E. angle, entered from the inside by a pointed doorway, retaining *its original 14th century door*, and there are diagonal buttresses at the other angles. The lower stage has a western doorway, with mouldings dying out above the base, and a three-light pointed window over it, possessing the only label mould in the Church; this has good terminals carved with the eight-petal rose, and a further one over its apse. The archway opening into the nave is of very lofty proportions, and nearly the full internal width of the tower, two orders of sunk-chamfer on arch and jambs with moulded impost. The middle stage has a square opening, on the south side only. The upper stage has a two-light window in each face of somewhat peculiar type of tracery, the central eye being solid and carved with a boss. This is surmounted by a cornice and embattled parapet with gargoyles at the angles—the parapet is built of rubble work and has a rose carved on the central battlement of each face.

The great works of the 15th century in this Church were the erection of the north chapel, with the archway between it

and the nave: the erection of the rood screen and loft (now missing), with stair-turret to approach the latter, and the insertion of the two western windows in the chancel. The chapel is, I believe, in some respects *unique*, it embraces a chapel, a porch giving access to it, and to the nave, and having a kind of loft over it, forming a western-gallery, approached by a stone stair-turret from the porch; it once had an oak parapet, which has been made up into pews for the chapel. Beneath the front of the gallery is an open screen of oak, forming the division between the chapel and the porch; this has a small central doorway, and it supports the original floor-beams of the gallery. The doorway in the screen has been widened, and the whole screen much altered, but its design is easily followed. The steps of the turret are considerably worn, showing that this feature has been much used, although the turret is now closed, and access to the modern gallery is otherwise obtained. The entire structure consists of three bays, divided by buttresses with two set-offs, and having diagonal ones at the angles, two bays are occupied by the chapel, and the third by the porch and gallery; each bay of the chapel has a pointed three-light window, and there is a similar one in the east end flanked on the north side internally by a very rich and well preserved niche, with corbel side pinnacles, good groined canopy with crockets and finials and carved cornice. In the west wall is a two-light window placed out of the centre to admit of the turret, and carried up to light both the porch and gallery, the floor beam running across it. The porch has a north doorway—a four-centred one in order to bring it beneath the gallery floor, the 14th century inner doorway was not disturbed in making the addition. A stone bench is carried along inside the north wall, but it has been cut away for the modern stairs. The arch between the chapel and nave has two orders of the wave-mould; attached shafts on the jambs, with carved caps, but without bases, the shafts stop on a deep plain plinth. A base mould with

splayed plinth is carried round the outside of the chapel ; and it is surmounted by a good plain parapet with gargoyles at the angles. The roof is modern and poor and unworthy. Altogether this annexe is a charming feature, and gives a special character to the Church.

The rood screen was evidently erected when the chapel was built, for the wall between the latter and the rood loft stair-turret, which projects on the north side of the nave, has the same base mould continued through—in this case the 14th century window here must have been reset. The doorways of the turret have been built up.

The two-light square headed window near the west end of the north wall of the chancel was inserted at about the same time, and the parts of walling around it rebuilt to the vertical. A pointed window was, at the same time, inserted in the south wall opposite.

There are fragments of old glass in the east window of the chancel—two angels and an inscription. In the north window of the nave are later pieces : a King, with nimbus, wearing an ermine robe and carrying a sword ; and the chalice and wafer. In the window opposite are coeval pieces : two lilies, probably indicating the dedication of the altar, which doubtless stood on the south side of the chancel arch. This is indicated by there being a step across the nave some eight feet from the end, and by a small square-headed window which was erected in the south wall to give light to this altar after it had been darkened by the erection of the rood loft over.

It is worthy of note that the floor of nave and chancel slope upwards towards the east, following the natural lie of the site.

The nave roof was evidently reconstructed about a century ago, and old timbers reused for it, the lead bears the inscription

J. YOUNG

C. WARDEN

1792.

The pulpit is a good one of early Georgian type, with sounding board, but mounted on a very unsuitable base. Parts of the nave seating, near the east end, are Jacobean, and the remainder of the Georgian period; all the ends are of oak, and should be reused in any rearrangement of the Church. The seats are at present uncomfortable to sit in, and *impossible* for kneeling.

In 1828 a gallery was erected across the west end of the nave, entirely blocking up the tower arch, and thus depriving the Church of the effect of one of its finest features; access to this was gained by cutting a doorway through the north wall of the nave to connect it with the ancient chapel gallery, and a new wooden staircase put to approach the latter. A window was at the same time formed in the south wall to light the gallery. Another gallery was erected across the chapel arch, running east to west, and projecting into the chapel, where a separate staircase was put to give access to it—the chapel is thus ruined by these two mean staircases and the gallery, while its pews are most incongruous and inconvenient, one select one being five feet high. The pews in the chancel were probably set up at about the same time, and are equally unfit and unseemly.

The south wall of the nave is damp owing to the ground outside being above the floor, and the deal dado with which it has been covered is getting rotten. The whole of the interior of the Church is covered with colour wash, which extends over plastered surfaces and wrought stonework alike, quite concealing the beauty of the mouldings. The ceilings are of modern lath and plaster. The floors of the nave are, on the whole, good, but the pavings of the chancel and under the tower are rough and poor, and the wooden step in the former is unsuitable.

John Batten, F.S.A.

ON November 8th, 1900, a very respected member, Mr. John Batten, of Aldon, Yeovil, F.S.A., died at the ripe age of 85. He joined our Society at its commencement in 1850, and it is a matter for remark that up to his decease no less than three generations were at the same time members—Mr. Batten, his three sons (and a daughter-in-law), and a grandson. He ably filled the office of President at the Meeting at Yeovil in 1886, and was up to the time of his decease a V.P., and one of the Trustees of the Society's property. He was also a J.P. and D.L. for Somerset. Many valuable papers from his pen, displaying special and extensive erudition, appear in our volumes. Mr. Batten's last appearance at our Annual Meetings was at Sherborne in 1896, when those who heard his paper (vol. xlii, pt. ii, p. 1) read in the open air in the churchyard of Poyntington, upon the Descent of that Manor, will not readily forget his vigorous and "smart" appearance, and manner, and his clear enunciation, which would have done credit to a man 20 years his junior.

Perhaps the most valuable of his works is the "Historical and Topographical Collections relating to the Early History of Parts of South Somerset," which was published in 1894.

It contains notices of Barwick, Chilton Cantelo, Sutton Bingham, Brympton, Houndston, Preston, East and West Coker, Hardington, Mandeville, and Limington, and is full of original research, and on that account it is a real help to an accurate knowledge of the history of the county.

His death will leave a blank in the public life of the district, which cannot fail to make itself felt.

J. R. B.

George Streynsham Master.

THE late Rev. George Streynsham Master, of the Grange, Flax Bourton, who joined the Society in 1870, and was for some years and up to the time of his decease Chairman of its Northern Branch, died on November 8th, 1900, in his 78th year, and was buried at Flax Bourton. Mr. Master was the eldest son of the Ven. Robert Mosley Master, Archdeacon of Manchester and Rector of Crosley, Lancashire. He was educated at Eton and Brazenose College, graduating B.A. in 1845, and proceeding M.A. in 1848. He was P.C. of Welsh-Hampton, Salop, 1847—1859, and V. of Twickenham 1859—1865. His last preferment was the Rectory of West Dean, Wilts, which he held for upwards of twenty years (1865—1886). His wife and only son pre-deceased him.

Mr. Master was much interested in antiquarian pursuits, and an active member of several societies, in connection with which he had done most useful work. Since his settlement at Flax Bourton, in 1885, he had greatly interested himself in the valuable series of Parochial Histories which are being issued by the Northern branch, some of which are from his own pen, and all owe much to his information and collaboration. The current volume—Wraxall—was passing through the press at the time of his death, and within a few days he had corrected the proofs.

Mr. Master was emphatically “a gentleman of the old school,” and his apt manner of illustrating subjects, courtesy, and hospitality, greatly endeared him to the members of the Branch and neighbours generally. His loss will be severely felt.

J. R. B.

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 Smith, F. Buchanan, *Haines Hill, Taunton*
 †Smith, Rev. Preb. Gilbert E., *Barton St. David*
 Smith, Wm., M.D., *Weyhill, Andover*
 490 Smith, J. H. W., *Roseueath, Taunton*
 Smith, W. Carleton
 †Smith, Rev. A. H. A., *The Vivarage, Lyng*
 Smith, Major, *Lyng*
 Snell, F. J., 36, *St. Peter Street, Tirerton*
 495 Somers, B. E., *Mendip Lodge, Langford, Bristol*
 Somerville, A. F., *Dinder, Wells*
 Sommerville, R. G., *Ruiston House, Taunton*
 Southall, H., *The Craig, Ross*
 Southam, Rev. J. H., *Trull*
 500 Sparks, William, *Crewkerne*
 Speke, W., *Jordans, Ilminster*
 Spencer, Frederick, *Pondsmead, Oakhill, Bath*
 Spencer, J. H., *Corfe, Taunton*
 Spicer, Northcote W., *Chard*
 505 Spiller, H. J., *Hatfield, Taunton*
 Spiller, Miss, *Sunny Bank, Bridgwater*
 Standley, A. P., *Rossall School, Flectwood*
 †Stanley, E. J., M.P., *Quantock Lodge, Bridgwater*, Trustee,
 v.p.
 *Stanley, H. T., *Quantock Lodge, Bridgwater* (deceased)
 510 Stanway, Moses, *Park Street, Taunton*
 Steevens, A., *Taunton*
 Stephenson, Rev. Preb. J. H., *Lympsham*
 Sterry, Rev. F., *Chapel Cleeve*
 Stevens, E. W., 4, *Birch Grove, Taunton*
 515 Stoeate, Wm., *Ashleigh, Burnham*
 †Strachey, Sir E., Bart., *Sutton Court, Pensford, Bristol, v.p.*
 Stradling, Rev. W. J. L., *Chilton-super-Pollen*
 Street, Rev. James, *Ilminster*
 Stringfellow, A. H., *The Chestnuts, Taunton*

- 520 Stuckey, Vincent, *Hill House, Langport*
 Sully, T. N., *Aralon House, Priory Road, Tyndale's Park, Clifton, Bristol*
 Sully, J. Norman, *The Dingle, Chepstow*
 Sully, G. B., *Belmont, Burnham*
 Summerfield, William, *St. George's Villa, Taunton*
- 525 Surrage, E. J. Rocke, 1, *Garden Court, Temple, London*
 †Sydenham, G. F., *Dulverton*
 Tanner, Rev. T. C., *Burlescombe Vicarage, Wellington*
 Targett, Rev. J., *Muchelney, Langport*
 Tarr, Francis John, *Roseneath, Willsbridge, near Bristol*
- 530 Taylor, Thomas, *Taunton*
 Taylor, Rev. A. D., *Churchstanton*
 Taylor, Rev. C. S., *Banwell, R.S.O., Somerset*
 †Temple, Rt. Hon. Earl, *Newton House, Bristol*, Trustee
 Thatcher, A. A., *Midsomer Norton, Bath*
- 535 Thatcher, Edward J., *Firfield House, Knowle, Bristol*
 Thomas, C. E., *Granville, Lansdown, Bath*
 Thompson, A. G., 10, *Greenway Avenue, Taunton*
 Thompson, Rev. Archer, *Montrose, Weston Park, Bath*
 Thompson, H. Stuart, 30, *Waterloo Street, Birmingham*
- 540 Thring, Rev. Preb. Godfrey, *Plonk's Hill, Shamley Green, Guildford*
 Tilley, J. A. C., 63, *Cheyne Court, Chelsea*
 †Tite, C., *Rosemount, Taunton*, General Secretary
 Tite, Mrs. "
 Todd, D'Arcy, 36, *Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, London, W.*
- 545 Toft, Rev. H., *Axbridge*
 †Tomkins, Rev. H. G., *Weston-super-Mare*
 Tomkins, Rev. W. S., 33, *Carynge Square, Clifton, Bristol*
 Tordiffe, Rev. Stafford, *Staplegrove*
 Trask, Charles, *Norton, Ilminster*
- 550 Trenchard, W. J., *Springfield, Bishop's Hull, Taunton*
 Treplin, E. C., *Stoke Court, Taunton*
 †Trevilian, E. B. Cely, *Midelney Place, Curry Rivel, v.p.*
 Trevilian, Mrs. "
 Troyte-Bullock, Capt. E. G., *Silton Lodge, Zeals, Bath*
- 555 Tucker, W. J., *Chard*
 Tuckett, F. F., *Frenchay, Bristol*
 Turner, H. G., *Staplegrove, and 19, Sloane Gardens, London, S.W.*
 Tynte, St. David Kemey's, 10, *Royal Crescent, Bath*
 Ussher, W. A. E., H.M. Geological Survey, 9, *Hill Park Crescent, Plymouth*
- 560 Utterson, Major-General, *Sidbrook, Taunton*

- Valentine, E. W., *Somerton*
 Vaudry, Mrs., *Westfield, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare*
 Vaughan, Rev. E. T., *Wellington*
 Vickery, A. J., 16, *Bridge Street, Taunton*
 565 Vile, J. G., *Wilton Lodge, Taunton*
 Villar, Mrs. W. J., *Taunfield, Taunton*
 Wadmore, Rev. J. A. W., *Barrow Gurney, Bristol*
 Wainwright, Charles R., *Summerleaze, Shepton Mallet*
 Wait, H. W. K., *Woodborough House, Stoke Bishop, Bristol*
 570† Wakefield, J. E. W., *Taunton*
 Waldegrave, Rt. Hon. Earl, *Cheriton Priory, Bath*
 Waldron, Clement, *Llandaff, S. Wales*
 Walter, W. W., *Stoke-sub-Hamdon*
 Warry, G. D., *q.c., Shapwick*
 575 Warry, Henry Cockeram, *The Cedars, Preston Road, Ycoril*
 Watts, B. H., 13, *Queen Square, Bath*
 Weaver, Chas., *Uplands, St. John's Road, Clifton*
 †Weaver, Rev. F. W., *F.S.A., Milton Clevedon, Exetercech, General Secretary*
 Welby, Col., *M.P., 26, Sloane Court, Lower Sloane Street, London, S.W.*
 580 Welch, C., 21, *Ellesker Gardens, Richmond, Surrey*
 Wells, The Dean and Chapter of
 Wells Theological College
 Were, F., *Graticie Hall, Barrow Gurney, Bristol*
 West, Rev. W. H., 25, *Pulteney Street, Bath*
 585 Westlake, W. H., *Taunton*
 Whale, Rev. T. W., *Weston, Bath*
 Whistler, Rev. C. W., *M.R.C.S., Stockland, Bridgwater*
 White, Saml., *The Holt, Mountlands, Taunton*
 Whitting, C. G., *Glandore, Weston-super-Mare*
 590 Wickenden, F. B., *Tone House, Taunton*
 Wickham, Rev. A. P., *Martock*
 †Williams, Rev. Wadham Pigott, *Weston-super-Mare*
 Williams, Thos. Webb, *Flax-Bourton*
 Wilkinson, Rev. Thos., *Wellington Road, Taunton*
 595 Wills, H. H. W., *Barley Wood, Wrington*
 Wills, Sir W. H., *Bart., Coombe Lodge, Blagdon, R.S.O., Somerset*
 Wilson, Rev. W. C., *Huntspill*
 Willecks, A. D., *Taunton*
 Winchester, Charles Blake, *Southwell Lodge, Trull*
 600 Winter, Major, 35, *Silverdale Road, Sydenham*
 †Winterbotham, W. L., *M.B., Bridgwater*

- Winwood, Rev. H. H., 11, *Carendish Crescent, Bath*
 Winwood, T. H. R., *Wellisford Manor, Wellington*
 Wood, F. A., *Highfield, Chew Magna*
 605 Wood, Rev. W. Berdmore, *Bicknoller Vicarage*
 Woodforde, Rev. A. J., *Locking, Weston-super-Mare*
 Woodward, Miss J. L., *The Knoll, Clevedon*
 Wooler, W. H., *Weston-super-Mare*
 †Worthington, Rev. J., *Taunton*
 610 Wright, W. H. K., *Free Library, Plymouth*
 Wyatt, J. W., *Eastcourt, Wells, Somerset*

Members are requested to inform "The Secretaries, Taunton Castle," of any errors or omissions in the above list; they are also requested to authorise their Bankers to pay their subscriptions annually to Stuckey's Banking Company, Taunton; or to either of their branches; or their respective London Agents, on account of the Treasurer.

Rules.

THIS Society shall be denominated "THE SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY;" and its object shall be the cultivation of, and collecting information on, Archaeology and Natural History in their various branches, but more particularly in connection with the County of Somerset, and the establishment of a Museum and Library.

II.—The Officers of the Society shall consist of a Patron and Trustees, elected for life; a President; Vice-Presidents; General and District or Local Secretaries; and a Treasurer, elected at each Anniversary Meeting; with a Committee of twelve, six of whom shall go out annually by rotation, but may be re-elected. No person shall be elected on the Committee until he shall have been six months a Member of the Society.

III.—Anniversary General Meetings shall be held for the purpose of electing the Officers, of receiving the Report of the Committee for the past year, and of transacting all other necessary business, at such time and place as the Committee shall appoint, of which Meetings three weeks' notice shall be given to the Members.

IV.—There shall also be a General Meeting, fixed by the Committee, for the purpose of receiving reports, reading Papers, and transacting business. All Members shall have the privilege of introducing one friend to the Anniversary and General Meetings.

V.—The Committee is empowered to call Special Meetings of the Society upon receiving a requisition signed by ten Members. Three weeks' notice of such Special Meeting and its objects, shall be given to each Member.

VI.—The affairs of the Society shall be directed by the Committee (of which the Officers of the Society will be *ex-officio* Members) which shall hold monthly Meetings for receiving Reports from the Secretaries and sub-Committees, and for transacting other necessary business; three of the Committee shall be a quorum. Members may attend the Monthly Committee Meetings after the official business has been transacted.

VII.—The Chairman at Meetings of the Society shall have a casting vote, in addition to his vote as a Member.

VIII.—One (at least) of the Secretaries shall attend each Meeting, and shall keep a record of its proceedings. The property of the Society shall be held in Trust for the Members by twelve Trustees, who shall be chosen from the Members at any General Meeting. All Manuscripts and Communications and other property of the Society shall be under the charge of the Secretaries.

IX.—Candidates for admission as Members shall be proposed by two Members at any of the General or Committee Meetings, and the election shall be determined by ballot at the next Committee or General Meeting; three-fourths of the Members present balloting shall elect. The Rules of the Society shall be subscribed by every person becoming a Member.

X.—Ladies shall be eligible as Members of the Society without ballot, being proposed by two Members and approved by the majority of the Meeting.

XI.—Each Member shall pay Ten Shillings and Sixpence on admission to the Society, and Ten Shillings and Sixpence as an annual subscription, which shall become due on the first of January in each year, and shall be paid in advance.

XII.—Donors of Ten Guineas or upwards shall be Members for life.

XIII.—At General Meetings of the Society the Committee may recommend persons to be balloted for as Honorary and Corresponding Members.

XIV.—When an office shall become vacant, or any new appointment shall be requisite, the Committee shall have power to fill up the same: such appointments shall remain in force only till the next General Meeting, when they shall be either confirmed or annulled.

XV.—The Treasurer shall receive all Subscriptions and Donations made to the Society, and shall pay all accounts passed by the Committee; he shall keep a book of receipts and payments, which he shall produce whenever the Committee shall require it; the accounts shall be audited previously to the Anniversary Meeting by two Members of the Committee chosen for that purpose, and an abstract of them shall be read at the Meeting.

XVI.—No change shall be made in the laws of the Society except at a General or Special Meeting, at which twelve Members at least shall be present. Of the proposed change a month's notice shall be given to the Secretaries, who shall communicate the same to each Member three weeks before the Meeting.

XVII.—Papers read at Meetings of the Society, may (with the Author's consent and subject to the discretion of the Committee) be published in the *Proceedings* of the Society.

XVIII.—No religious or political discussions shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society.

XIX. — Any person contributing books or specimens to the Museum shall be at liberty to resume possession of them in the event of a dissolution of the Society. Persons shall also have liberty to deposit books or specimens for a specific time only.

XX. — In case of dissolution, the real property of the Society in Taunton shall be held by the Trustees, for the advancement of Literature, Science and Art, in the town of Taunton and the county of Somerset

Rules for the Government of the Library.

1. — The Library shall be open for the use of the Members of the Society daily (with the exception of Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day), from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Afternoon, from April to August inclusive, and during the remaining months of the year until Four o'clock.

2. — Every Member of the Society whose annual Subscription shall not be more than three months in arrear may borrow out of the Library not more than two volumes at a time, and may exchange any of the borrowed volumes for others as often as he may please, but so that he shall not have more than two in his possession at any one time.

3. — Every application by any Member who shall not attend in person for the loan of any book or books shall be in writing.

4. — So much of the title of every book borrowed as will suffice to distinguish it, the name of the borrower, and the time of borrowing it, shall be entered in a book to be called the "Library Delivery Book;" and such entry, except the application be by letter, shall be signed by the borrower; and the return of books borrowed shall be duly entered in the same book.

5. — The book or books borrowed may either be taken away by the borrower, or sent to him in any reasonable and recognised mode which he may request; and should no request be made, then the Curator shall send the same to the borrower by such mode as the Curator shall think fit.

6. — All cost of the packing, and of the transmission and return of the book or books borrowed, shall in every case be defrayed by the Member who shall have borrowed the same.

7. — No book borrowed out of the Library shall be retained for a longer period than one month, if the same be applied for in the meantime by any other Member; nor in any case shall any book be retained for a longer period than three months.

8.—Every Member who shall borrow any book out of the Library shall be responsible to the Society for its safety and good condition from the time of its leaving the Library ; also if he borrow any book or manuscript within the Library, till it shall be returned by him. And in case of loss or damage, he shall replace the same or make it good ; or, if required by the Committee, shall furnish another copy of the entire work of which it may be part.

9.—No manuscript, nor any drawing, nor any part of the Society's collection of prints or rubbings shall be lent out of the Library without a special order of the Committee, and a bond given for its safe return at such time as the Committee shall appoint.

10.—The Committee shall prepare, and may from time to time add to or alter, a list of such works as shall not be lent out of the Library, on account of their rarity, value, or peculiar liability to damage ; or on account of their being works of reference often needed by Members personally using the Library, and a copy of such list for the time being shall be kept in the Library.

11.—No book shall be lent out until one month after the acquisition of it for the Library.

12.—Extracts from the manuscripts or printed books are allowed to be made freely, but in case of a transcript being desired of a whole manuscript or printed book, the consent of the Committee must be previously obtained.

13.—Persons not being Members of the Society may be admitted for a period not exceeding one week, to consult printed books and manuscripts not of a private nature in the Society's Library, for any special purpose, on being introduced by a Member, either personally or by letter.

14.—No book shall be lent to any person not being a Member of the Society without a special order of the Committee.

15.—Before any Member can borrow a book from the Library, he must acknowledge that he consents to the printed Rules of the Society for the Government of the Library.

* * *It is requested that contributions to the Museum or Library be sent to the Curator, at the Taunton Castle.*

Rules for the Formation of Local Branch Societies.

1.—On the application of not less than Five Members of the Society the Council may authorise the formation of a Local Branch in any District, and may, if considered advisable, define a specific portion of the County as the District to such Branch.

2.—Societies already in existence, may, on application from the governing bodies, be affiliated as Branches.

3.—All Members of the Parent Society shall be entitled to become Members of any Branch.

4.—A Branch Society may elect Local Associates not necessarily Members of the Parent Society.

5.—Members of the Council of the Parent Society, being Members of, and residing within the District assigned to any Branch, shall be *ex-officio* Members of the Council of such Branch.

6.—A Branch Society may fix the rates of Subscription for Members and Associates, and make Rules and Bye-Laws for the government of such Branch, subject in all cases to the approval of the Council of the Parent Society.

7.—A Branch Society shall not be entitled to pledge the credit of the Parent Society in any manner whatsoever.

8.—The authority given by the Council may at any time be withdrawn by them, subject always to an appeal to a General Meeting.

9.—Every Branch Society shall send its Publications and the Programmes of its Meetings to the Parent Society, and in return shall receive a free copy of the Parent Society's *Proceedings*.

10.—If on any discovery being made of exceptional interest a Branch Society shall elect to communicate it to the Parent Society before themselves making it a matter of discussion, the Parent Society, if it adopts it as the subject of a paper at one of its ordinary Meetings, shall allow the Branch Society to make use of any Illustrations that the Parent Society may prepare.

11.—Any Officer of a Branch Society, or any person recommended by the President, Vice-President, Chairman or Secretary, or by any Two of the Members of the Council of a Branch Society, shall on the production of proper Vouchers be allowed to use the Library of the Society, but without the power of removing books except by the express permission of the Council.

12.—Branch Societies shall be invited to furnish Reports from time to time to the Parent Society with regard to any subject or discovery which may be of interest.

December, 1900.



